

Mr. J. J. J. J.
2 February

Borough of
Morecambe and Heysham

Annual Report

of

The Medical Officer
of Health



for the years ending
31st December, 1959
and
31st December, 1960

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W. F. LYLE, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.Sc., D.P.H.



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HEALTH (including STREET CLEANSING) COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor H. M. Robinson)

Alderman H. YATES (Chairman)

Councillor W. H. BURGESS (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor B. ARMSTEAD

Councillor J. F. McHALE

Councillor S. L. BIRKETT

Councillor N. PURSLOW

Councillor G. BROWN

Councillor T. STANDIDGE

Councillor J. KAY

Councillor T. P. TIPLADY

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

W. F. LYLE, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

W. S. MAKIN, a. b. c.

S. A. GIBSON, a b. c.

T. H. ASHBROOK, a.

A. L. BAXTER, a. c. d.

G. ECCLES, a. b.

Shops Act Inspector 1

Rodent Control Officers 2

Disinfestation Officer 1

Clerical Staff 2

- (a) Holder of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board Certificate.
- (b) Holder of Meat Inspector's Certificate.
- (c) Holder of Sanitary Science and Food Inspection Certificate of School of Hygiene, Liverpool University or Sanitary Science Certificate of Salford Royal Technical College.
- (d) National Certificate in Building.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Morecambe and Heysham.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Morecambe and Heysham.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I regret that I have had to combine the record of two years' work by the Health Department in one report and I wish to thank the Borough Council once again for their kindness to me.

These have been two years with satisfactory health records. In 1959 there was a measles wave and in 1960 a small outbreak of dysentery of a mild type. In neither year did we have a case of poliomyelitis.

In the important matter of instruction of food handlers in the principles of hygiene applicable to their work there is still the same tale of indifference to proposed courses of instruction. One still hopes that by persistence, and we still try, this attitude may be overcome and a Winter course, in conjunction with the College of Further Education, be established.

There has been much public discussion during the past 12 months about Britain's beaches and their contamination, or freedom from contamination, by sewage. The Borough's very difficult and very expensive sewerage scheme has just managed to outpace the public concern in this matter and meet it with clean beaches.

Each year I thank my colleagues and the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation and help throughout the year. This I do most willingly again and in particular remember how the work of the Department was continued in my absence.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. LYLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Area in acres (not including foreshore)	3,665	
Population — Preliminary Census 1951	36,709	
Number of inhabited houses — Census 1931	5,749	
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population	1959	1960
(mid-year)	37,690	38,200
Number of		
(a) inhabited houses (according to rate books)	12,652	12,883
(b) shops, warehouses, licensed premises, entertainment and recreational premises, etc.	2,999	3,072
Rateable value	£715,075	£729,960
Sum represented by penny rate	£2,859	£2,960

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Principal Vital Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants	1959	1960
Total live births registered	491	490
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (crude)	13·0	12·8
„ „ „ „ (adjusted)	15·9	15·6
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births	4·68	4·08
Total still births registered	11	5
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births	21·9	10·1
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered	10	7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20·4	14·3
Neo-natal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks) rate per 1,000 live births	16·3	12·2
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under 1 week) rate per 1,000 live births	14·3	10·2
Perinatal mortality (still births plus deaths under 1 week) rate per 1,000 total births	35·9	20·2
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	3·98	Nil

TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		Resp. Tub.	Malg. neo-plasms etc.
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births		
Year 1960	490	*12.8	671	*17.6	0	Nil	7	14.3	0.10	3.46
Year 1959	491	13.0	638	16.9	2	3.98	10	20.4	0.11	2.71
Year 1958	467	12.5	635	17.0	1	2.08	14	30	nil	2.92
Year 1957	482	13.0	648	17.5	1	2.02	14	29	0.19	2.95
Year 1956	423	11.5	638	17.4	2	4.67	10	24	0.11	2.64
Year 1955	401	10.9	699	18.2	2	4.89	23	57	0.19	2.70
Average 5 years—1955-59	—	12.1	—	17.4	—	3.52	—	32		

* Adjusted live-birth rate (comparability factor, 1.22) = 15.6
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor, 0.77) = 13.5

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	1959			1960		
	Male	Fem'le	Total	Male	Fem'le	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	—	4	2	2	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	1	—	1	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	14	18	5	11	16
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ...	21	—	21	21	9	30
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	10	10	—	12	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	5	5	—	8	8
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	28	47	33	32	65
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1	1	—	1
16. Diabetes	3	3	6	4	—	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	54	68	122	42	75	117
18. Coronary disease, angina	71	60	131	87	66	153
19. Hypertension with heart disease	8	6	14	1	5	6
20. Other heart disease	31	39	70	31	48	79
21. Other circulatory disease	11	20	31	15	20	35
22. Influenza	2	5	7	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia	7	9	16	7	5	12
24. Bronchitis	27	15	42	15	14	29
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	3	4	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	3	8	4	3	7
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3	1	2	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3	6	3	9
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	10	—	10	6	—	6
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	2	2	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	2	3	3	—	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	29	44	18	27	45
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	2	4	3	3	6
34. All other accidents	1	8	9	7	7	14
35. Suicide	1	1	2	2	2	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1960 COMPARED

HEART AND CIRCULATORY DISEASES

CANCER

VASCULAR LESIONS OF
NERVOUS SYSTEM

RESPIRATORY DISEASES *

VIOLENCE

DISEASES OF KIDNEY AND PROSTATE

DIGESTIVE DISEASES

INFECTIVE DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis)

TUBERCULOSIS—ALL FORMS

ALL OTHER CAUSES

* Excluding Tuberculosis: including Influenza and Pneumonia

LABORATORY AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Laboratory investigations are carried out by Dr. Robertson and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, and samples taken in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are analysed by the Public Analyst, Dr. Walker, of Preston. To both Dr. Robertson and Dr. Walker I am grateful for the guidance and help that they are always so willing to give.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 — SECTION 47

Although there are many elderly people living in this Borough the provision of this Act for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention are such as one would hope to avoid having to use.

Up till now it has always been possible to make for elderly people found living alone in somewhat precarious circumstances arrangements less distressing for them than the measures that the Act provides.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

The Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Clinics are administered by the Regional Hospital Board and the School and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics by the County Council.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

In July, 1959, pumping started from Greenfield Mill borehole.

The following extensions of the service were made during the year 1959:

Half Moon Bay	20 yds.	3 ins.
Penhale Court	140 yds.	3 ins.
Penhale Court	99 yds.	4 ins.
Hutton Grove	76 yds.	4 ins.
Kayswell Road	32 yds.	4 ins.
Alston Drive	141 yds.	4 ins.
Ellis Grove	120 yds.	4 ins.
Lister Grove	40 yds.	4 ins.
Taylor Grove	148 yds.	4 ins.
Kenwood Avenue	112 yds.	4 ins.
Mattock Crescent	236 yds.	4 ins.
Penrith Avenue	20 yds.	4 ins.
Corringham Road	68 yds.	4 ins.
Morecambe Road	104 yds.	4 ins.
Netherlands Road	16 yds.	4 ins.
Brier Grove	8 yds.	4 ins.
Brampton Drive	60 yds.	4 ins.
Hexham Road	32 yds.	4 ins.
Thonck Road	92 yds.	4 ins.
Fulwood Drive	80 yds.	4 ins.
Wilson Grove	4 yds.	4 ins.
Low Lane	48 yds.	4 ins.
Low Lane	224 yds.	6 ins.
Oxcliffe Road	6 yds.	6 ins.
Fulwood Drive	60 yds.	6 ins.

The purity of the water, checked by 37 bacteriological analyses and 20 chemical analyses, was satisfactory. There was continuous chlorination of all water leaving the two filter houses.

In addition to the above examinations carried out by the supplying authority, 56 samples were submitted by the department for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

Four samples of water, presumed to be main's supply were grossly polluted. Investigation showed that the source of supply was a large storage tank on a roof to which the public had easy access. As this water was used for drinking, the pipes were re-organised and connected direct to the mains. Further samples included in the 56 mentioned above were satisfactory.

Stored water on board ship was also submitted and during the year 14 samples were examined; no evidence of pollution was discovered. Compliance with Notices M.358 and 410 of the Ministry of Transport recommendations relating to cleaning, treatment, airing and coating are sufficient to maintain water of a very good standard.

1960

The following extensions of the service were made during the year 1960:

Oxcliffe Road	8 yds.	3 ins.
Happy Mount Park	80 yds.	3 ins..
Kayswell Road, etc.	114 yds.	4 ins.
Low Lane	96 yds.	4 ins.
Alston Drive	24 yds.	4 ins.
Threshfield Drive, etc.	32 yds.	4 ins.
Cyprus Road	112 yds.	4 ins.
Taylor Grove } Halsall Drive }	56 yds.	4 ins.
Lloyds Avenue	80 yds.	4 ins.
Garfield Drive	56 yds.	4 ins.
Fulwood Drive, etc.	88 yds.	4 ins.
Gray's Place	48 yds.	4 ins.
Blea Tarn Place	7 yds.	4 ins.
Stone Jetty Paddling Pool	144 yds.	4 ins.

The purity of the water, checked by 36 bacteriological analyses and 9 chemical analyses, was satisfactory. There was continuous chlorination of all water leaving the two filter houses.

In addition to the above examinations carried out by the supplying authority 37 samples were submitted by the department for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

Typical chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water are shown in the following tables:

Chemical Examination:

Numerical results all in parts per million. Ref. 35327(28.9).

Colour	Nil
Turbidity	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate solution in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.30
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.01
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.01
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil
Nitrate nitrogen	0.3
Chlorine present as chloride	11
Carbonate hardness	15
Non-carbonate hardness	15
Total hardness	30
pH value	8.0
Total solid residue dried at 180°C.	90
Action on lead (24 hours)	0.1

BACTERIAL CONTENTS OF DRINKING WATER

Dept., Identity of Samples	Lab. Ref.	Date received	Bacterial Colonies per ml. Agar 37° C.	COLIFORM BACILLI PER 100 M.L.			
				Total	Faecal B. Coli 44°	I.A.C. Group	Other Organisms
* 158	2378	12/12/60	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
* 159	2379	12/12/60	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
* 161	2381	12/12/60	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
63	6065	16/3/60	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
64	6066	16/3/60	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
2	690	12/1/60	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
3	691	12/1/60	Nil	Nil	—	—	—

* From Lancaster reservoirs.

The following figures give the consumption for the past ten years.

Year	Morecambe	Heysham
1951	441,043,000 gallons	180,712,000 gallons
1952	493,189,000 „	207,794,000 „
1953	466,305,000 „	221,731,000 „
1954	484,605,000 „	221,759,000 „
1955	494,362,000 „	234,529,000 „
1956	476,770,000 „	223,638,000 „
1957	495,495,000 „	193,349,000 „
1958	512,258,000 „	187,464,000 „
1959	506,321,000 „	178,996,000 „
1960	525,665,000 „	200,506,000 „

Daily consumption of Morecambe and Heysham in 1960: 1,984,073 or 52 gallons per day per head.

Cleansing of Dykes and Watercourses

All the main watercourses were cleansed and graded during the year.

Tidal flaps were regularly inspected and repaired whilst spraying with Malariol was carried out at appropriate times.

Sewerage

The Borough and Resident Engineers have kindly provided the following summary of the work done during the years 1959 and 1960.

1. Underground Pumping Stations at Winter Gardens, Dallam Avenue and Elms Road and their connecting contributory and discharge sewers.

(a) Winter Gardens Pumping Station:—

This pumping station was sunk to correct level, the pumps and motors erected and the Station put into commission on the 21st August, 1959. A 12" dia. sewer was laid from a point on the fore-court near Littlewoods building to an old manhole within the property of the British Transport Commission near the south east corner of the Promenade Passenger Station: the length of this sewer was approximately 249 lin. yards. A 12" dia. connection was also made from this sewer to the new Pumping Station.

(b) Dallam Avenue Pumping Station:—

- (1) The Sewage Pumping Station was completed and the two 4" dia. electrically operated pumps put into commission on automatic control on the 11th March, 1960. The Storm water Pumping Station was completed and three 6" dia. electrically operated pumps were commissioned on the 17th March, 1960. The 15" dia. spun iron rising main from this Station was completed and connected to the old 18" dia. outfall sewer on the beach close to the sea wall and about opposite the main entrance to the Grand Hotel.

One further 12" dia. sewer was laid northwards in Back Thornton Road from Dallam Avenue for a distance of approximately 33 lin. yards and connected to the old 12" dia. sewer in the back lane at the rear of the houses fronting on Marine Road East.

Suitable deep sewer connections were made to the Grand Hotel, thus completing the works in this neighbourhood.

- (2) The Station consists of two underground chambers both of which were sunk to correct levels; the pumps and motors were erected but the Station was not commissioned at the end of the year. A gravity sewer 24" in diameter was laid from a manhole in Arnside Crescent to a new manhole in Thornton Avenue, a distance of approximately 162 lin. yards. A 15" dia. sewer was laid from Thornton Avenue to a manhole in Dallam Avenue a distance of approximately 120 lin. yards and a further 15" dia. sewer was laid in Thornton Avenue from back Thornton Road to Thornton Road a distance of 46 lin. yards and from there a 12" dia. sewer was laid in Thornton Avenue to Victoria Parade a distance of 84 lin. yards. All these sewers flow by gravity to the main Pumping Station at Schola Green Lane.

(3) From Dallam Avenue Pumping Station a 15" dia. sewer was laid to the junction with Thornton Road and a 12" sewer was laid from that intersection to a point in Thornton Road almost half way to the Promenade. From that point a 9" dia. sewer was laid to a point on the north side of Marine Road East. A spun iron rising main 15" in diameter was laid from Dallam Avenue Pumping Station via Thornton Road to a point near the sea wall on the Promenade a distance of approximately 160 lin. yards.

(c) Elms Road Pumping Station:—

This Pumping Station was sunk to correct level, the two 4" dia. pumps and motors were erected and one of these pumps was commissioned on the 24th December, 1959. All work was completed by the end of May, 1960.

2. Two short 12" dia. connections were made to two deep manholes from the old high level sewerage system in Morecambe Road.
3. At Schola Green Lane Pumping Station the wrought iron gates and railings at the entrance were erected and the concrete post and chain link fence around the perimeter of the compound was erected.

Closet Accommodation

	1959	1960
Number of houses on water carriage system	13,181	13,427
Number of houses connected to sewerage system during year	294	245
Number of existing houses connected to sewerage system during year	12	nil
Number of fresh water closets (approx.)	15,101	15,346
Number of waste water closets	14	14
Number of middens	5	5
Number of closets attached to middens	3	3
Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	10	10
Number of moveable ashbins (approx.)	15,400	15,700

HOUSING

All of the building programme during the past two years has been concerned with the housing of the elderly in bungalows and flats and the transference of families from substandard property.

In the housing of the elderly the Corporation has been greatly assisted by the generosity of a member of the Housing Committee, Councillor Penhale, who bought a large house, with grounds, in Heysham and presented it to the Borough. This property has been used to carry out a scheme for housing those who are both elderly and suffering from some physical handicap which adds to their difficulties. The house, Penhale Court, has been divided up into a number of bed-sitting rooms, and flats are being built in the grounds. The tenants pay rent, have their own furniture, cook their own meals, do their own laundering in electric washing machines provided for them and live free and independent lives, except insofar as their physical disabilities may necessitate help from time to time, and an unobtrusive supervision all the time, from a Warden. The Warden has a flat in the main house and every tenant has a bell which rings in her flat.

Penhale Court, when it is completed, should make a unit of admirable size and will not be so big that the elderly tenants need feel themselves colonised and segregated from a younger world.

The Lancashire County Council is associated with the Borough in this scheme and make a grant towards its cost: indeed it was from the County Council that the suggestion for a scheme of this kind first came.

Housing Needs

The names on the Housing Officer's list of those living in rooms at the end of each year represented the following family groups:—

	1959	1960
Families of 2 (i.e. without children) or single persons	363	457
Families of 3 (i.e. with 1 child)	143	171
Families of 4 (i.e. with 2 children)	78	82
Families of 5 (i.e. with 3 children)	16	23
Families of 6 or more	4	9
	<hr/> 604	<hr/> 742

Progress of Local Authority Schemes

During 1959, 282 houses and 12 flats were built in the Borough; of these 269 houses were built by persons or bodies other than the council.

Demolition Orders were obtained for 20 unfit houses—Nos. 16, 22, 24, 26, 30, 32, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 and 41 Tunstall Street and 49 and 51 Lord Street.

During 1960, 239 houses and 6 flats were built in the Borough; of these 235 houses and the 6 flats were built by private bodies.

Demolition Orders were obtained for 3 unfit houses—28 Tunstall Street, 7 Moss Lane and 3 Crimewell Lane.

Inspections

Housing Act, 1936	1959	1960
Houses inspected	89	57
Houses re-inspected	72	33
Rent books examined	nil	10
Rent books not complying	nil	7
Miscellaneous	127	71
Public Health Act, 1936		
Houses inspected	1,021	1,534
Houses re-inspected	676	801

Improvement Grants, etc. — Housing Act, 1949

	No. of schemes		No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
(a) submitted by private individuals to local authority ...	21	14	21	15
(b) approved by local authority	21	13	21	14
(c) submitted by local authority to Minister	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) finally approved by Minister	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) work completed	10	12	10	12
(f) additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	Nil	2	Nil	Nil

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

	Houses Demolished	DISPLACED	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	18	23	8
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	—	—	—
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	5	10	5
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ..	—	—	—

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By L.A.
(11) After informal action by local authority	498	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	1	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957.	—	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957).

Nil

E PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

Nil

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	DISPLACED	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	2	2	2
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	1	1	1
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	2	8	2
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—	—

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By L.A.
(11) After informal action by local authority	521	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	—	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957.	—	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957).

Nil

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

Nil

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair dropped from 77 in 1958 to the single figures shown below in 1959 and 1960. We have had very little of the trouble expected when this Act was introduced.

	1959	1960
Applications for certificates of disrepair	5	7
Notices of intention to issue certificates	5	4
Certificates issued	2	2
Certificates cancelled	4	—
Undertaking given by landlords	4	2
Visits	9	33
Re-visits	20	12
Interviews	21	7

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Inspections	1959	1960
Complaints received	1019	1037
Visits	1021	1095
Defects discovered	1065	1040
Defects abated	1277	1064
Referred to other departments	153	146
Re-visits	676	637
Miscellaneous visits	287	272
Smoke observations	21	5
Informal notices served	30	71
Abatement notices served	5	1
Visits to schools	3	3
Visits to licensed premises	10	16
Visits to entertainment premises ...	28	12

Summary of work done

Drains choked	454	451
---------------------	-----	-----

(Many of the drains included in the above are properly named "Sewers" as they serve more than one building and legally are maintained either privately or by the Council doing the work at the expense of the owners served. They are classified as drains in this summary to distinguish them from the Council's sewers).

Drains defective	80	75
Sewer choked	5	17
Sewer surcharging	Nil	13
Gully defective	18	22
Gully top badly set	19	15
W.C. choked	7	15
W.C. insanitary	7	8
W.C. structure	6	—
W.C. doors or fittings	6	—

	1959	1960
W.C. door casings	4	—
W.C. seat broken	4	2
W.C. defective	10	8
Ventilating pipe to drain defective ...	Nil	4
Waste W.C. defective and converted to fresh W.C.	3	—
Trough closets insanitary	Nil	Nil
Cesspool overflowing	2	5
Inspection chamber cover broken ...	1	8
Inspection chamber brickwork	5	—
Soil pipe defective	1	4
Waste pipe choked	2	12
Waste pipe discharging improperly ...	2	—
Waste pipe broken	8	3
Sink old and worn	4	2
Lavatory basin cracked	2	1
Insanitary surround to kitchen sink	Nil	Nil
R.W. downspout broken	11	12
R.W. downspout choked	2	—
Eavesgutter absent	2	—
Eavesgutter broken	13	6
Eavesgutter choked	3	5
Fascia board rotten	1	—
Chimney breast damp	Nil	7
Chimney flue defective	6	7
Chimney stack (defective rendering)	7	—
Chimney stack or pots defective	—	7
Roof leaking	18	12
Roof (bay) leaking	Nil	Nil
Roof (annexe) leaking	Nil	5
Roof (W.C.) leaking	6	4
Ridge tiles missing and broken	Nil	Nil
Defective valley gutter	Nil	Nil
Skylight defective	Nil	Nil
Walls, penetrating dampness	61	36

	1959	1960
Walls, defective pointing	5	4
Walls, rising dampness	23	17
Walls, bulging	4	4
Walls, external rendering broken	11	7
Walls, defective (cracked)	4	5
Wall plaster perished and broken ...	71	17
Wall defective (W.C.)	3	—
Ceiling, raining in	18	—
Ceiling plaster perished	50	10
Windows, perished woodwork	39	4
Windows, no sash cord or fasteners ...	46	6
Window frames, pointing defective ...	10	2
Window putties and glazing	2	2
Fireplace defective	12	4
Firegrate broken	1	1
Backboiler leaking	Nil	Nil
Fixed ovens defective	Nil	1
Floor wood perished	Nil	—
Floor wood, woodworm infested	6	—
Floor damp	39	35
Floor defective	19	1
Floor woodwork rotten	3	—
Floor dry rot	3	9
Floor skirting boards defective	1	4
Underfloor ventilation inadequate ...	1	11
Door badly hung	3	2
Door wood rotting	16	1
Staircase defective	10	4
House generally dilapidated	Nil	Nil
Door frame defective	6	—
Rooms dirty	Nil	Nil
Waste pipe burst	6	7
Cistern leaking	Nil	5
Water in cellar	29	39
Sewer gas entering premises	3	5

	1959	1960
Gas pipe leaking	1	1
Cellar area cover broken	2	--
Flooded area	Nil	10
Water over site and under floor	13	20
Accumulation of refuse	24	33
Yard surface defective	11	5
Paving defective	1	6
Outhouses and structures defective ...	1	12
Insufficient light	--	3
Food storage	--	1
Drainage		
Visits (existing drainage)	721	780
Re-visits	199	122
Visits (new or proposed)	169	110
New drains tested	87	102
Informal notices	12	21
Formal notices	3	2
Supply of dust bins		
Visits	31	20
Re-visits	3	8
Ashpits converted	Nil	Nil
Stables and Piggeries		
Visits	27	21
Disinfestation		
Number of verminous houses inspected	31	37
Number of verminous houses re-inspected	7	7
Number of verminous houses disinfested	12	5
Wasps nests destroyed	6	18
Number of premises treated for insects	95	107
Number of visits by inspectors	11	13
Offensive trades		
There are 2 premises in which offensive trades are conducted: tripe dressing and gut scraping.		
Both were satisfactorily conducted.		
Number of visits	16	7
Keeping of Animals		
Visits	27	21

Tents, Vans and Sheds

No legal action was necessary.

Diseases of Animals Act

1959—One case of suspected Foot and Mouth Disease was reported during the year. The animal was a pig which had been sent for slaughter to one of the slaughterhouses, but, on examination by the Ministry's Veterinary Officer, the disease was not confirmed.

1960—One notifiable case of contagious diseases of animals was received during the year.

Foot and Mouth Disease

A controlled area order was made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food which came into operation on Saturday, 26th November and remained operative until Saturday, 10th December.

This did not mean that the area of the Borough was an infected area, but when the particular circumstances of a series of outbreaks present dangerous features threatening a risk of widespread infection, the Infected Area restrictions are supplemented by the declaration of a "Controlled Area" of wide dimensions (a 5 page telegram) surrounding the Infected Area as an additional precaution for the purpose of limiting the spread of infection. The Controlled Area then becomes subject to the restrictions imposed by the Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order of 1938.

Movement out of a controlled area is prohibited except into an Infected Area contiguous to the Controlled Area and then only if accompanied by a licence.

Licences are issued by the local authority for the district in which the place of destination of the animals is situated. The Ministry pointed out in underlined note that **"it is of the utmost importance that instructions should be issued that, a local authority inspector who is asked to licence the movement of animals from the district of another local authority should first ascertain that the other authority do not object to the movement."**

It is curious to note that although your staff kept rigorously to that instruction, not a single enquiry was made to this authority by any other, and it was obvious that the requirement had been, rightly or wrongly, completely dispensed with. These enquiries, made as far afield as Hexham and Carlisle, have resulted in an increase in the telephone charges of the department.

Number of licences issued	100	
Number of visits and enquiries	244	
Work done	1959	1960
Number of visits	3	23
Number of visits to premises under movement restriction	Nil	9
Number of visits in connection with (Waste Foods) Order 1957	5	21

Legal Proceedings

Taken against a local pig-keeper under the Diseases of Animals Acts, Food and Drugs Act, Food Hygiene Regulations and Public Health Act.

The magistrates made an order to demolish dilapidated structures and repair defective ones.

Fines of £3 and £5 respectively were made and advocates fees of £5/5/0 were allowed, together with £1 for photographs.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1952, regulates the sale of pet animals, and provides that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted by the Local Authority.

The conditions of the licence include:—

- (a) That animals will at all times be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.
- (b) Food and drink supply must be adequate.
- (c) That animals will not be sold at too early an age.
- (d) That precautions will be taken to prevent the spread among animals of infectious disease.
- (e) That appropriate steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

	1959	1960
Number of premises licensed	5	5
Number of visits	5	9

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Number of premises registered	6	4
Number of visits	5	3

Camping Sites

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, brought into force, as from the 29th August, 1960, a new licensing system for caravans. It applies to all areas of England and Wales (except the County of London) and the object of the Act is to control the location of caravan sites and to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of layout, equipment and maintenance. With certain exemptions, for example Municipal sites and those used occasionally by touring caravans, all caravan sites will need to have site licences in future and these will be issued only if the planning authorities have agreed that the sites are suitable and have given planning permission.

Operators of existing sites had to apply for site licences by the 28th October and ten applications were submitted to the planning authority for sites in the Borough. The planning authority have six months in which to review the position and up to the end of the year this had not been completed.

The municipal site continues to be most successful. In 1960, 167 holiday caravans were sited for the full season and of these 65 paid the additional fee for the privilege of sub-letting. In addition, 289 caravans were stationed on the site for varying periods from one night upwards, and the number of vans left on the site for winter storage was 157.

Visits to licensed sites	31
Visits to unlicensed sites	11
Visits to Boys' Brigade camps	3

Swimming Baths

There is one public swimming bath, the municipally owned Super Swimming Stadium, situated on the Promenade and opened on Monday, 27th July, 1936. It is reputed to be one of the finest Open Air Bathing Establishments in the country. Its maximum length is 396 feet and maximum width 110 feet with a water capacity of 1,250,000 gallons. The depth graduates from nil to 6 feet 6 inches with a 15 feet diving pit. The seating capacity is 2,500 but has, on one occasion held 7,500.

All the water used in the baths is drawn from the sea and stored in a large settling tank which is almost the same size as the Filter House. There is always water on hand to use as the occasion demands. Filtration and chlorination is carried out during the whole time the bath is opened to the public. The main suction which is at one end of the plant, begins its journey in the bottom of the diving pit, and the water after passing through strainer baskets is pumped up to the top of each of the three filters, and after its passage through them returns to the bath via six inlets as well as through the Fountain Cascade. By so doing it ensures that the whole of the 1,250,000 gallons of water is circulated every 6½ hours. Sterilisation is carried out by means of a Vacuum Solution Chlorinator coupled with an Automatic Soda Dozer of the latest pattern thus ensuring that the bath water is at all times maintained in an excellent state of clarity and bacteriological purity, as the following table shows.

Included in the establishment is a Remedial and Slipper Bath section. The Remedial Treatment room contains a Steam Cabinet, a Foam Bath, and a bath in which Pine, Aeration and Seaweed Baths may be had. Next door to the treatment room there is the dressing room which is also used as a rest room.

During 1959 and 1960, samples of bath water were taken as follows:

	1959	1960
Inlet	9	8
Pool centre	9	8
Outlet	9	8

The bacteriological reports were all excellent and a specimen is shown below:—

Ref. No.	Date	Bacterial Colonies	Coliform Bacilli per 100 c.c.	Location
501	25.8.59	Nil	Nil	Inlet
502	25.8.59	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
503	25.8.59	Nil	Nil	Outlet
1697	26.7.60	Nil	Nil	Inlet
1698	26.7.60	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
1699	26.7.60	Nil	Nil	Outlet

Other examinations

Sea water	24
Effluent	7
Paddling pools	8

SHOPS ACT, 1950 AND YOUNG PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1938

In 1959, a total of 1,623 visits were made to premises within the Borough, when all matters were checked and the appropriate action taken where required, especially in regard to employment of young persons.

The trend appears to be towards a reduction in the number of young people employed in shops, and the main employer of young people is the seasonal trader. This, of course, tends to complicate the enforcement of the Acts, but I have reason to believe that no serious breaches of the law are being perpetrated, and as yet no legal action has been needed.

During the earlier part of the year a ballot was asked for by a number of Morecambe traders with a view to having the 18 permitted Sundays for trading altered. The ballot was conducted in accordance with the requirements laid down, and the proposed alteration was found to be unacceptable to the majority, so that no further action was taken by this Department.

As in previous years the Sunday Trading restrictions have caused much trouble. A regular system of Sunday patrols resulted in 22 verbal warnings, 13 letters of warning and legal proceedings being instituted against a further 10 traders.

Working conditions in most shops in the Borough are steadily improving and only in a few cases is any action, or even comment, required.

In 1960 a total of 1,750 visits were made dealing with all aspects of the Shops Act, 1950 and Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938.

Patrols on Sunday and outside normal office hours were made on 15 occasions and 3 offenders were reported for offences under Section 47 (Sunday Trading). These were cautioned by the Town Clerk's Department for their offences.

A certain amount of caution was exercised in the strict administration of Section 47 (Sunday Trading) in the earlier part of 1960 because of an expected alteration of the legal requirements, but this did not materialise and we were left with the Act untouched in any way with its difficult phrasing and enforcement.

The Annual Conference of the Institute of Shops Acts Administration was held at Morecambe, on the Central Pier on the 27th, 28th and 29th September, 1960, when delegates from 180 local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales attended.

Once again a further improvement in heating, lighting and sanitary conveniences for shop assistants can be noted. These, of course, are being improved upon each year as the standards in existing premises slowly improve. The number of new premises which are being built with better facilities, makes any demand for improvement in the older shops easier to enforce. Meal times and hours worked by shop assistants have been regularly checked and any slight deviations discovered have been easily dealt with without recourse to legal action: they were of a very minor nature and easily adjusted, a verbal caution being all that was required. No further contraventions of any kind were discovered during the year.

Complaints about the illegal sale of groceries have been received, but after enquiries and observations no contraventions have been discovered where any legal action could be taken, though verbal warnings have been given.

Work done	1959	1960
Visits	1,371	1,625
Visits re ballot	155	
Re-visits	97	125
Inspections	26	32
Visits to Cinemas and places of Public Entertainment (Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938)	11	15
Informal notices served re absence of and improper record keeping ...	12	
Informal notices served re absence of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences	Nil	
Informal notices served re absence of suitable and sufficient washing facilities	Nil	
Visits to licensed premises		4
Verbal warnings	22	72
Written warnings	13	16
Sunday patrols		6
After hour patrols		12
Reported; cautioned by Town Clerk		3
Reported for legal proceedings for contraventions of Section 47, Shops Act, 1950	10	
Total visits	1,623	1,750

These figures do not include 54 visits, 12 inspections, 10 informal notices, which are elsewhere in the report under Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

OFFENCES DEALT WITH AT MORECAMBE POLICE COURT

On 12th June, 1959 (Public Court) Shopkeeper fined £10, Costs £1/1/-.

On 12th June, 1959 (Public Court) Shopkeeper fined 10/-, Costs £1/1/-.

On 12th June, 1959 (Public Court) Shopkeeper fined 10/-, Costs £1/1/-.

On 23rd June, 1959 (Public Court) Shopkeeper fined £10, Costs £1/1/-; Manageress fined £2, Cost £1/11/6; Assistant fined £2, Cost £1/11/6.

On 23rd June, 1959 (Public Court) Shopkeeper fined £15, Costs £1/1/-; Manageress fined £2 (2nd offence), Costs £1/11/6.

On 23rd June, 1959 (Public Court) Shopkeeper fined £3 (2nd offence), Costs £3/3/-.

On 10th July, 1959 (Public Court) Shopkeeper fined £10 (2nd offence), Costs £1/1/-.

On 10th July, 1959 (Public Court) Shopkeeper fined £5 (2nd offence), Costs £1/1/-.

On 10th July, 1959 (Public Court) Shopkeeper fined £5 (3rd offence), Costs £1/1/-.

On 10th July, 1959 (Public Court) Shopkeeper fined £15 (3rd offence), Costs £1/1/-; Manageress fined 10/- (3rd offence), Costs £1/1/-.

Total paid into court: Fines £80/10/-, Costs £18/7/6.

The increased number of prosecutions and warnings about offences under the Sunday Trading Regulations is due to a new type of trader moving into the town with no regard at all for the regulations; they open whenever trading conditions seem favourable and are more than willing to pay any fine which may be imposed upon them, or which, at any rate, has been imposed on them.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register *		Number of						Occupiers Prosecuted	
			Inspections		Written Notices					
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	22	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	183	183	73	59	1	3	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	1	Nil	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	204	206	76	63	1	3	—	—	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND : * Revised November, 1958

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found					
	Found		Remedied		Referred	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	To H.M. Inspectors	By H.M. Inspectors
					1959	1960
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	2	4	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	1	2	1	2	—	1
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to out-work).	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	9	6	8	—	2
						1

No. of outworkers making wearing apparel 3

RODENT CONTROL

	1959	1960
Visits by rodent operators	3,159	3,128
Premises visited	1,067	950
Visits by inspectors	102	57

Rodent Control in Sewers

Maintenance treatments of sewer manholes were continued in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture. Two treatments were carried out at intervals of six months and the numbers of manholes treated were:—

151 168

The results were as follows:—

First treatment

Number of manholes test baited	14	10
Number of manholes showing test bait take	5	Nil
Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	12	18
Number of manholes showing poison bait take	8	10

Second treatment

Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	16	15
Number of manholes showing poison bait take	12	9

Destruction of rats aboard coastwise shipping

Visits by rodent operators	61	55
Certificates issued	25	26

In the following tables the work done is analysed:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY—1959

	NON AGRICULTURAL				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwellings Houses (inc. Council houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Columns (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	36	12,652	3,005	15,693	92
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification.	4	146	50	200	11
(b) Survey under the Act.	27	2	31	60	36
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	11	11	36	58	8
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available).					
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats (Major (Minor)	2 34	— 79	— 51	2 164	1 45
(b) Mice (Major (Minor)	— 1	— 79	33 34	33 114	— —
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV.) treated by the L.A.	37	158	118	313	46
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	45	172	126	343	49

VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :						
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	10	12	22	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of notice under Section 4 of Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings.	—	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of “Block” control schemes carried out.	—	7	—	—	—	—

TYPE OF PROPERTY—1960

	NON AGRICULTURAL				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwellings Houses (inc. Council houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Columns (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	36	12,840	3,019	15,895	81
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of :	8	140	49	197	—
(a) Notification.	23	7	29	59	52
(b) Survey under the Act.	7	7	41	55	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)					
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available).					
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats (Major (Minor)	1 36	— 109	3 60	4 205	1 5
(b) Mice (Major (Minor)	— 1	— 45	16 40	16 86	— —
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV.) treated by the L.A.	38	154	119	311	52
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	42	172	143	357	59

VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	9	7	—	—
				16	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of notice under Section 4 of Act.					
	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings.					
	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.					
	—	9	1	10	—

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Street Cleansing

Despite many proffered devices street cleansing has responded little to mechanisation and, in fact, modern street conditions have caused some authorities to abandon mechanical road sweeper-collectors.

Local experience, however, indicated a middle course and during the year a modification of the brush gear of the mechanical road sweeper has produced a cleaner sweep at half the previous cost of brushes.

Also during 1959 the 30 year old system of one man operated street orderly trucks was replaced with electrically propelled vehicles of the pedestrian operated type.

There are four of these electric trucks with the street cleansing section and they have reduced the street cleansing costs by £2,000 per annum.

Noise Abatement Society

Early in September twelve eminent people met in London to form an organisation "to combat the evils of noise."

The group cited road drills, vehicles and general industrial noises; and stated that one aim was to provide a sound-proof room in every house.

In the public cleansing service there is room, and necessity, for a great deal of research which would not only investigate, say, switching off unnecessary revving of engines, vehicle compression devices, workshop noises, early morning operations and the like, but formulate a conduct for employees which could be established as an integral part of their early training. Such research might hasten the departure of the metal dustbin and persuade vehicles manufacturers that a minimum of noise affords an additional selling virtue.

A first contribution in this worthy cause has appeared in the guise of a most efficient noiseless rubber dustbin cover. It is unfortunate they are expensive at 10/- each, but it does indicate a satisfactory trend.

Sickness

The sickness and absence rates for the past three years are as follows:—

		Yearly Average	Highest Monthly Rate	Lowest Monthly Rate
1958	... ..	7·08 %	10·00 %	3·64 %
1959	... ..	7·31 %	9·95 %	4·34 %
1960	... ..	7·11 %	14·30 %	3·06 %

House and Trade Refuse Collection, 1959

	Loads	T.	C.	Q.
House and Trade Refuse ...	9115	15638	9	1
Raw Kitchen Waste	253	103	2	0
Fish and Shrimp Offal ...	553	188	17	0
Slaughterhouse Offal	231	127	9	2
	<hr/> 10152	<hr/> 16057	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 3

Refuse Disposal

Controlled Tip	8089	15325	10	0
Salvage Plant	1026	312	19	1
Trade Waste Plant	1037	419	8	2
	<hr/> 10152	<hr/> 16057	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 3

Salvage Plant Sales

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	262	2	2	2214	13	8
Textiles	3	10	0	31	13	0
Metals	6	15	1	34	1	0
	<hr/> 272	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2280	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 8

Trade Waste Plant Sales

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Fish Manure	10	13	0	14	434	2	0
Concentrated Kitchen Waste ...	41	8	0	0	297	9	0
Slaughterhouse Manure	17	5	0	7	290	19	6
Shrimp Manure ...	7	1	0	0	211	10	0
Fat		15	3	0	33	9	4
	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 1267	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 10

House and Trade Refuse Collection, 1960

	Loads	T.	C.	Q.
House and Trade Refuse ...	8393	14649	12	3
Raw Kitchen Waste	243	66	5	2
Fish and Shrimp Offal ...	546	174	9	2
Slaughterhouse Offal	238	147	2	0
	9420	15037	9	3

Refuse Disposal

Controlled Tip	7416	14342	10	0
Salvage Plant	977	307	2	3
Fish and Meat Plant	1027	387	17	0
	9420	15037	9	3

Salvage Plant Sales

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	235	3	1	0	1983	2	8

Trade Waste Plant Sales

Kitchen Waste ...	47	12	0	0	239	0	0
Slaughterhouse							
Manure	24	18	2	14	421	16	0
Fish Manure ...	11	5	0	14	354	12	6
Shrimp Manure ...	4	18	0	0	147	0	0
Fat		6	2	0	13	16	4
	89	0	1	0	1176	4	10

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

1. Number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at end of year :

Type of Business	No.
Boarding houses	3755 approx.
Restaurant kitchens	600 „
Grocers	200
Greengrocers	40
Fishmongers	23
Butchers	41
Fried fish shops	36
Offensive trades	2
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc.	No figure available
Shrimp pickers	123
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments ...	4370
Bakehouses	65

2. Number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Lancashire County Council Acts, or other Local Acts :

Type of Business	No. registered		No. of inspections of registered premises during the year	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
Fish friers	35	36	52	20
Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food	55	57	326	241
plus fish frying	1	1		
Potted food (shrimp picking	123	123	98	115
Food stores, food hawkers under the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act	26	27	21	11
Ice-cream	225	230	768	505
Dairies	25	26	181	99

3. Special examination of food stocks or consignments during year :
Nil.
4. Method of disposal of condemned meat. (See page 77).

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Inspection of Food Premises	1959	1960
Bakehouses	87	30
Restaurant kitchens and snack bars	319	271
Food preparation premises (reg.) ...	326	241
Fish friers	52	20
Food stores	38	38
Proposed food premises	217	324
School kitchen	1	1
Stalls	197	188
Markets	83	70
Licensed premises	26	14
Miscellaneous	225	436
Shrimp picking premises	98	115
Manufacturers of soft drinks	1	—
Boarding houses	63	143
Vehicles	24	11
Contractors	120	76

During 1960, 2 bakehouses were discontinued and removed from the register. There are now 60 bakehouses on the register, 48 in use and 12 not in use.

Contraventions discovered

Premises :

Dirty or defective equipment	14	2
Food exposed to contamination	2	7
Lack of personal cleanliness	3	1
Defective drainage	15	1
Defective or inadequate sanitary conveniences	21	11
Dirty sanitary conveniences	4	3
Inadequate water supply	2	—
{ Inadequate hot water supply	17	23
{ Inadequate wash hand basins	6	39
{ Absence of soap, nailbrushes, etc. ...	1	30
{ Inadequate sinks	4	17
{ Inadequate hot water supply	3	1
{ Absence of cloths, soap, etc.	6	2
Absence of first aid equipment	12	11
Absence of clothing accommodation	2	9
Inadequate lighting	5	3
Inadequate ventilation	7	3
Food rooms used as sleeping places	—	2
Defective construction of food rooms	52	23

Lack of cleanliness of food rooms ...	12	7
Inadequate refuse accommodation ...	6	—
Improper storage of food	1	1
Absence of notices	21	41
Smoking whilst preparing food	1	2
Animals in food rooms	—	1

Stalls :

Absence of name and address	12	—
Dirty conditions	—	—
Inadequate lighting	—	—
Inadequate screening	5	1
Defective construction	—	2
Inadequate refuse accommodation ...	—	1
Inadequate water supply	—	—
Inadequate sinks	—	—
Absence of soap, towels for persons employed	—	—
Absence of cloths for equipment ...	—	2
Inadequate hot water supply	1	1

Transport of meat :

Inadequate covers to vehicles	—	—
Defective vehicle floor	1	—
Dirty conditions of vehicles	1	—
Absence of offal receptacles	—	—
Absence of head coverings and overalls	6	—
Inadequate wash hand basin	—	—
Inadequate hot water supply	—	1
Absence of cloths, soap, etc.	—	1
Absence of first aid equipment	—	—

Registered Premises

	Register 1.1.59	Transfers 1959/60	Additions 1959/60	Deletions 1959/60	Register 31.12.60
1. Fish friers	35	4	2	1	36
2. Sausages, potted pressed, pickled and preserved food	55	4	5	3	57
3. Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled, and preserved food plus fried fish	1	—	—	—	1
4. Potted (Shrimp picking)	100	—	26	3	123
	191	8	33	7	217

Shrimp Picking, 1959/60

The Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations 1957, applicable to shrimps, prawns, and onions on 1st June, 1958, permits the giving out of these specific foods for picking on domestic premises if the premises are registered for the preparation of the food in question with the local authority under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and if certain other requirements are complied with. These requirements include (a) a periodic check by the person giving out the food to ensure that the worker is able to maintain proper standards, (b) the cleanliness of equipment and premises, (c) the provision of a water supply and wash hand basin, (d) the protection of food from risk of contamination and (e) the observance of cleanly practices by persons engaged in the handling of food and the action to be taken where they suffer from, or are the carriers of, certain infections.

In making the above amending regulations the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food jointly accepted the desirability of replacing outworking as soon as possible by arrangements which will ensure adequate supervision of the peeling by the persons and firms to whom the food belongs and they proposed to review the position again towards the end of 1959 with the object of bringing the practice of outworking to an end if that seems practicable. On 25th January, 1960, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, issued jointly Circular 2/60 which stated that the requirements of the Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957, had been reviewed and would at present not be amended. Local Authorities were urged to encourage local arrangements that will ensure adequate supervision of the process. It was suggested that one way of doing this might be for the fishermen or wholesaler to arrange for their pickers to do the work in rooms or sheds, conveniently situated near the pickers own houses, where the peeling could be directly supervised by the owners of the food.

Such has been the co-operation between the two food preparation firms dealing in shrimps and the Health Department that this method has been put into operation, and during 1959/60 10 pickers have been employed at the food premises. It must however be stated, that old traditions die hard and the great majority of the pickers are unfavourably disposed to

leaving their homes to pick in centralised premises, not because of any aversion to supervision, but because the wide variations in the size of the catch and the times of landing make it extremely difficult. During 1960 experiments have taken place with a shrimp picking machine, the results of which have been encouraging enough to prompt further improvements in the machine in the hope that, at some future time, it may be put to use commercially. Until such time as machine picking becomes practicable the manual picking of shrimps must, of necessity, remain if the industry is to survive.

There are 123 outworkers' premises on the Council's register, some of which are not brought into operation except in times of very large catches. It is estimated that approximately 35/40 pickers are engaged daily in the picking of shrimps.

Details of visits paid to outworkers' premises during the picking process and the results of bacteriological examination of samples of shrimps for the presence of food poisoning organisms are to be found in the tabulated statement of work done.

The Department still continues to enjoy the whole hearted co-operation of the preparation firms dealing in shrimps and the implementation of the Regulations governing the picking of shrimps has been readily accepted by those engaged in the work.

Educational Activity

The apathy displayed towards lectures on Food Hygiene on the part of the very many people in the town engaged in the preparation and sale of food is still a matter of great concern and regret. Apart from talks to food handlers at the time of official visits to the premises, which consequently reduces the number of visits that can be paid, little has been achieved during the year in the field of educational activity.

The lack of response to attempts by the St. John Ambulance Association and the Educational Authority in conjunction with the Public Health Department to sponsor lectures has resulted in their temporary abandonment.

Only 2 public lectures on Food Hygiene have been given during the years 1959/60, and these to audiences of not more than 20 persons.

MILK

Register: (1959/60)		Distributors	Dairies
Total on register, 1.1.1959		96	28
Transfers		15	1
Deletions		2	3
Additions		19	1
Total on register, 31.12.1960		113	26
Retailers:		1959	1960
Producer/Distributor		3	3
Distributors only		18	23
Distributors (shops)		60	62
Distributors (dairies)		25	24
Distributors (machine)		—	1
“Incomers” (not registered)		25	26
Licences:			
Tuberculin Tested:			
Dealers		6	14
Dealers renewal		49	51
Supplementary		6	5
Pasteurised:			
Pasteurisers		1	1
Dealers		12	21
Dealers renewal		58	61
Supplementary		5	4
Sterilised:			
Dealers		11	15
Dealers renewal		45	52
Supplementary		3	2
		— 196	— 226
Visits and Inspections:			
Distributors		352	305
Dairies		181	99
Pasteurising plant		66	46
Farms (Food and Drugs Act only)		3	7
Bottling establishments		11	11
Milk bars		2	5
Bacteriological sampling		301	293
Day Nursery		5	4
School kitchen		—	2
Complaints received		2	—

Bacteriological examination :

(Figures for 1960 in brackets).

227 (241) samples of milk were taken or purchased involving some 471 (429) examinations. These were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, under the direction of Dr. L. A. Robertson.

In 1959, 6 samples of undesignated milk and 221 were licensed grades. In 1960, 182 samples were of heat treated milk and 59 licensed raw milks. The undesignated were samples taken at the local processing plant before being heat treated and of these 3 were of unsatisfactory keeping quality. No undesignated milk is sold to consumers in this area.

17 (2) out of 19 (4) samples of T.T. milk arriving at the local plant for pasteurisation and bottling were satisfactory.

5 (6) samples of raw milk of all grades were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli and all were negative.

The quality of the untreated milk arriving at the processing plant remains very similar to that of last year; most of it is sent from farms outside the borough and unsatisfactory samples are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. "Unsatisfactory" means failure to pass the methylene blue test or milk of poor keeping quality. A local authority's officer is no longer empowered to visit farms in his own area; the authority that once he had was removed by the regulation of 1949 and transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and so it is no longer possible to report on conditions at the farms.

Samples taken also included 11 (24) milk bottles after machine sterilisation or manual cleansing and prior to filling.

38 (34) samples of school milk (Pasteurised) were wholly satisfactory.

Platform tests of the milk on arrival at the local pasteurising plant are taken daily by the dairy staff; several churns of milk were returned to the farmers as being unsatisfactory.

Milk Vending Machines :

The samples outlined in the tabular statement overleaf do not include the following, purchased from vending machines distributed throughout the Borough during the summer months

T.T. Pasteurised:

No. of samples	52
No. of samples with unsatisfactory keeping quality	33
No. of samples for which test not carried out due to temperature	4
No. of samples satisfactory	15

T.T.:

No. of samples	26
No. of samples with unsatisfactory keeping quality	6
No. of samples satisfactory	20
No. of samples found unsatisfactory but found later to be wrongly labelled as T.T. (Pasteurised)	4
No. of samples showing Brucella	4

Enquiries :

The processor of the T.T. (Pasteurised) milk was interviewed and it was suggested that unless efforts were made at once to satisfy the requirements of the regulations, the council would be recommended to withdraw the licence. Experiments were carried out at the depot when it was found that a newly fitted seal to the cartoning machine was cracked and had been overlooked and as a result the crack became filled with milk solids. After replacement of the seal the milk was satisfactory.

A summary of the bacteriological findings in respect of the samples is given in the following tables:

1959

Designation	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test (Keeping quality)		Phosphatase Test (Heat Treatment)		Turbidity Test Satisfactory	Tubercle Bacilli	
		Pass	% Satisfactory	Pass	% Satisfactory		—	+
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	56	56	100.0	56	100.0	—		
Pasteurised	84	84	100.0	84	100.0	—		
Pasteurised (School Milk)	38	38	100.0	38	100.0	—		
Sterilised	5	—	—	—	—	5		
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Isles)*	16	16	100.0	—	—	—	3	
Tuberculin Tested (Bottled)	3	3	100.0	—	—	—	1	
Tuberculin Tested (Bulk)	19	17	89.3	—	—	—	2	
Undesignated (Bulk)	6	3	50.0	—	—	—	6	
Total	227	217	95.1	178	100.0	5	12	

* Includes Jersey and Guernsey.

1960

Designation	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test (Keeping Quality)		Phosphatase Test (Heat Treatment)		Turbidity Test Satisfactory	Tubercle Bacilli		Brucellosis	
		Pass	% Satisfactory	Pass	% Satisfactory		—	+	—	+
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	40	40	100.0	39	97.5	—	—	+	—	+
Pasteurised	51	49	96.1	51	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised (School Milk)	34	34	100.0	34	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Isles)*	6	6	100.0	—	—	—	3	—	6	—
Tuberculin Tested (Bottled)	2	2	100.0	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
Tuberculin Tested (Bulk)	4	2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Farm	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2
Total	163	133	97.1	124	99.1	5	6	—	31	2

* Includes Jersey and Guernsey.

SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Chemical Examination

When an article of food has been purchased and the procedures set out in Section 91 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, have been observed, the sample is said to be a formal one. This involves the separation of the sample into 3 parts each of which has to be labelled and sealed. To do this with every sample would take considerable time and entail a great deal of work. Time, and labour also, would be spent on many samples on which proceedings would not be taken, since the great majority are found to be genuine. The purchase, moreover, of a formal sample is relatively expensive, because enough of each article must be bought to allow it to be divided into three portions. For these reasons many samples are bought without compliance with the full requirement of the Food and Drugs Act, and are submitted to the Public Analyst, and these are known as test, or informal, samples. If the result of analysis of such a test sample should be unsatisfactory then the food concerned would be formally sampled to obtain evidence acceptable in a court of law.

175 samples were purchased or taken during 1959, 188 during 1960 and analysed by the Borough Analyst as follows:—

	1959	1960
Informal samples of milk	6	16
Formal samples of milk	82	64
Informal samples of food	69	98
Formal samples of food	1	—
Informal samples of ice-cream ...	10	8
Informal samples of drugs	7	2
Miscellaneous samples	—	—
	<hr/> 175	<hr/> 188
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of visits and re-visits ...	297	301

EXAMINATION BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

Milk :

Formal Samples :

Tuberculin tested :	1959	1960
Genuine	8	6
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	2	
Genuine, but low in solids-not-fat ...	1	
Deficient 1·6% fat and low in solids-not-fat (No. 18)		1
	— 11	— 7
T.T. (Channel Islands) :		
Genuine	8	2
Deficient in fat (No. 50)	1	
	— 9	— 2
T.T. (Guernsey) :		
Genuine	3	
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	1	
Deficient in fat (No. 95)	1	
	— 5	
T.T. (Jersey) :		
Genuine	2	2
Deficient in fat (No. 82)	1	
	— 3	— 2
T.T. (Pasteurised) :		
Genuine	11	14
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	4	1
	— 15	— 15
Sterilised :		
Genuine	9	15
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	3	
	— 12	— 15
Pasteurised :		
Genuine	19	16
Genuine, but low in solids-not-fat ...	6	1
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat		6
	— 25	— 23
	— 80	— 64

Informal Samples :

Tuberculin Tested :		1959	1960
Genuine (churns)	7		
Genuine (churns)			3
Genuine (machine cartons)			2
Deficient 11·6% fat-churn (No. 80) ...			1
Contained extraneous water (No. 132)	1		
	—	8	— 6
T.T. (Pasteurised) :			
Genuine (machine cartons)			5
			— 5
Pasteurised :			
Genuine (school milk)			5
			— 5
		— 88	— 80

Of the milk samples purchased, 4 (1959), 2 (1960) were found to be adulterated. See later notes.

96·6% (1959), 97·5% (1960) were genuine as compared with 97·6% in 1958.

16 (1959), 9 (1960) samples showed figures for solids-not-fat below the presumptive limit of 8·5% for solids-not-fat fixed by the Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, but were adjudged genuine on Hortvet freezing point test.

	1959		1960	
	Fat %	S.N.F. %	Fat %	S.N.F. %
1.	3·4	8·45	2·95	8·15
2.	3·07	8·35	3·4	8·35
3.	3·2	8·30	3·25	8·4
4.	3·6	8·45	3·5	8·45
5.	3·4	8·25	3·5	8·4
6.	3·5	8·35	3·5	8·4
7.	3·5	8·4	3·35	8·45
8.	3·5	8·4	3·4	8·45
9.	3·5	8·3	3·6	8·45
10.	3·65	8·45		
11.	3·85	8·4		
12.	3·5	8·35		
13.	3·55	8·35		
14.	3·7	8·4		
15.	3·4	8·45		
16.	3·4	8·35		

Other Foods (1959):

	Genuine	Not Genuine
Baby Food (Bacon and Vegetable)	1	
Beer		1
Cheese spread	1	
Cheese and Onion spread	1	
Chicken pie	1	
Chicken, minced in jelly	1	
Chicken, chopped, canned	1	
Chicken, bottled	2	
Chicken fillets in chicken jelly ...	1	
Cream double	1	1
Coffee and Chicory essence	1	
Custard powder	1	
Fruit juice canned	1	
Fruit juice syrup	1	1
Fruit salad bottled	1	
Fish paste	1	1
Flour confectionery	1	
Gin	1	
Honey	1	
Jam	1	
Jam diabetic	1	
Lager	1	
Lard	3	
Malt extract and vitamin compound	1	
Milk condensed	1	
Milk evaporated	2	
Meat extract	1	
Meat and vegetables canned	1	
Meat canned	2	
Meat paste	1	
Marmalade	1	
Molasses and Brewers Yeast Tablets		1
Pudding, rice canned	1	1
Puff pastry	1	
Potato puffs	1	
Pollen capsules		1
Pollen capsules (Formal)		1
Ravioli in tomato sauce	1	
Soup	4	
Sweets	1	
Soft drink, orange	1	
Sugar	1	
Sherry	1	
Tomato juice, canned	1	
Turkey minced, bottled	3	
Turkey sandwiches	1	

	Genuine	Not Genuine	
Tartar sauce	1		
Tea	4	1	
Vegetable juice, canned	1		
Vinegar	2		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	59	11	70
Drugs and Medicines :			
Cod liver oil	1		
Sedative tablets	2		
Slimming tablets	1		
Throat pastilles		1	
Vitamin tablets	2		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	6	1	77
Ice-cream :			
Genuine	10		10
Other Foods (1960) :			
Apple juice, canned		1	
Butter	5		
Batter mixture	1		
Blackcurrant drink (vitamin C) ...	1		
Conserve, strawberry	1		
Chicken and mushroom in sauce (canned)	1		
Coffee	1		
Coffee extract, dry	4		
Cream sterilised	4		
Cream double	1		
Cheese, Lancashire	2		
Cheese	1		
Cheese, Cheshire	1		
Cheese, Cheddar	1		
Chocolate, drinking	1		
Chocolate liqueurs		1	
Chicken canned	1		
Cooking oil, corn	1		
Crab dressed, tinned	1		
Dripping	1		
Fish cakes	1		
Fruit, canned	1		
Fruit curd, lemon cheese		1	

Flour confectionery :

Apple Creams		1
Cream Horns		1
Dairy cream curls	1	
Dairy cream sponge	1	
Glucose drink	1	
Honey, heather	1	
Honey, clover	1	
Jam, apple and strawberry	1	
Jam, strawberry	1	
Jam, mixed fruit	1	
Lemon drink, bitter	1	
Liver and Bacon meat paste ...	1	
Lemon flavouring	1	
Meat potted	1	
Meat and vegetable canned	1	
Meat canned	2	1
Meat canned (Lancashire Hot Pot)		1
Meat canned (stewed steak)	1	
Meat canned (steak and onions) ...	1	
Meat canned (steak and kidney) ...	1	
Milk, condensed	1	
Marmalade	1	
Orange drink	4	
Pineapples canned	1	
Pancake and Pudding mix	1	
Peanut butter	1	
Potato crisps	1	
Pineapple and grapefruit drink ...	1	
Pineapple juice	1	
Rum butter	1	
Rice pudding	2	
Soup, tomato	1	
Soup, chicken noodle	1	
Soup, bacon with beans	1	
Soup tablets, turkey	1	
Soup powder	1	
Soup, cock-a-leekie	1	
Soup, oxtail	1	
Soup	1	
Sausages, canned	1	
Sausages, tomato		1
Salmon potted	1	
Sauce	1	
Salad cream	1	
Sardines	1	
Spaghetti	1	

Stuffing, sage and onion	...	...	1		
Sweets, butter	...	...	1		
Sweets, liqueur	...	...	1		
Sweets, blackcurrant	...	...	1		
Shrimps, potted	...	...	1		
Tomato juice, bottled	...	...	1		
Tea	...	...	3		
Tea extract	...	...	1		
Vinegar	...	...	2		
			<hr/>	<hr/>	
			90	8	98

Drugs and Medicines :

Antiseptic throat lozenges	...	...	1	
Bronchitis tablets	...	...	1	
			<hr/>	
			2	

Ice-cream :

Dairy ice-cream	...	...	2	
Ice-cream (vegetable fat)	...	...	5	
Powder	...	...	1	
			<hr/>	
			8	

The majority of the samples were all examined for preservatives and/or anti-dioxidants.

Action Taken, 1959 :

50. **Milk.** A sample of milk (T.T. (Channel Islands)) purchased from a retailer and bottled on the farm contained 3.95% milk fat instead of the legal standard of 4%. This was 1.2% deficient and the vendor and producer were cautioned. A repeat sample taken later in the year (No. 102) was genuine.
82. **Milk.** A sample of milk (T.T. Jersey) purchased from a dairy and bottled on the farm contained 3.35% milk fat instead of the legal standard of 4%. This was 16.2% deficient. The vendor was summoned by the Council under the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) Regulations 1956. The vendor had in turn summoned the farmer as being responsible but this summons was dismissed because of the absence of statutory notice by the vendor. The vendor was fined £5 with £5 13s. 0d. costs.
95. **Milk.** A sample of T.T. (Guernsey) milk purchased from a retailer and bottled on the farm contained 3.9% milk fat (2.5% deficient). The vendor and farmer were warned and a repeat sample (No. 103) was genuine.
132. **Milk.** An informal sample of T.T. milk taken at a dairy contained 2.5% extraneous water. Repeat samples taken at the same dairy (Nos. 153 and 155) were genuine.

11. **Fruit juice.** A bottle of blackcurrant fruit juice claimed on the label to be 'rich in Vitamin C' but was without any declaration of the minimum quantity of Vitamin C present. The stock was examined, and all the labels were of a new type with the necessary declaration.
22. **Rice pudding (canned).** Approximately one third of the milk present was skimmed milk, although this was not mentioned in the list of ingredients. The packers were interviewed and a fault was found in the mechanical agitators. This was corrected and no further action was necessary.
49. **Fish paste.** The fish content was only 60 per cent. The packers (local) were interviewed and cautioned and a further sample was genuine.
12. **Throat Pastilles.** The formula printed on a tin of catarrh pastilles did not declare whether percentages or amounts present in each capsule were indicated (Pharmacy and Medicines Act). The packers agreed to issue new labels.
43. **Tea.** Complaints were received regarding a brand of tea being sold as 'concessionary tea' to old age pensioners. It was genuine tea but there was no name of packer or registered trade mark on the label. The packers stated on the label that the tea which was being sold at 3/10d. per lb. was actually worth 5/4d. The Tea Buyers' Association were supplied with a sample of the tea and it was professionally tasted by trade experts; their report suggested that it worth only 3/- retail. The packers were prosecuted for publishing and advertising a poster calculated to mislead as to the quality of the tea. A fine of £15 was imposed with £3 3s. 0d. costs.
- 71 & 76. **Pollen Capsules.** An informal sample showed a serious discrepancy in the vitamin amounts as compared with the claims made, as a result of which a formal sample was purchased. The Analyst reported that there was a general claim in an open letter, delivered with each purchase, of the presence of vitamins without declaring the nature and minimum quantity of vitamins present. The amounts present were not sufficient to warrant the claim, and there was also an incomplete list of the ingredients on the label. For instance, the Ministry of Food have stated that the normal daily requirement of Vitamin A necessary for health was about 3,000 International Units. To get one sixth of that requirement from these capsules a person would have to take 4,100 capsules a day. Proceedings were instituted against the British agents under Sections 6 and 113 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Articles 3, 4 and 9 of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

The Magistrates after retiring announced that the defendants would be fined a total of £50 with £13 costs.

87. **Sweets.** A complaint was received about a basket of imitation strawberries to the effect that they had caused sickness to children. It was suggested that the cause was the colouring matter but examinations showed that the colouring matter present consisted of tartrazine and amaranth which are both food permitted coal tar colours.
99. **Beer.** A complaint was received regarding a bottle of pale ale alleged to contain foreign matter. This was a part bottle and examination showed that it contained suspended matter (fragments of fungus mycelium). Fungus will not develop in a full bottle of beer because of the absence of air. It is probable that the mould was present in the bottle before cleaning; it is resistant to detergents and might not be noticed in a dark coloured bottle. The bottlers were cautioned.
159. **Cream.** This sample of cream contained 1 part per million formaldehyde and the carton yielded 600 parts per million. The carton was obviously at fault due to the use of a special gum to bind the laminated paper of which the carton was constructed. The manufacturers were communicated with and a representative was quickly sent by them to supervise the burning of existing stocks.
161. **Molasses.** This sample contained only 0·6 milligrammes of iron per 2 grammes as compared with 1·03 milligrammes claimed. The manufacturers were notified and agreed to alter their labels.

The following complaints were dealt with without recourse to the Borough Analyst or the Court:—

1. **Milk Chocolate Drops.** The complainant purchased a 2 oz. pre-packed bag the contents of which were consumed at home when it was alleged they tasted 'nasty.' Tasted in the department they appeared quite normal but slightly discoloured. The shop was visited and 14 similar bags examined and found satisfactory. No further action was taken and a replacement bag was delivered.
2. **Dirty Milk Bottle.** This was referred to the dairy concerned, and the manager called at the house. This resulted in the complainant making a personal tour of the dairy, afterwards expressing satisfaction at the methods employed there.
3. **Fly in Bread.** A loaf of bread baked in a neighbouring authority and containing a small fly embedded in a slice was brought to the office. This was referred to the bakery concerned and a representative from the firm called to see the complainant.

4. **Fly in Bread.** This was a similar complaint to the above and was dealt with in the same manner. Both complaints coincided with a week when many complaints were received by the department regarding a plague of flies which infested a lot of buildings adjacent to the promenade. These flies probably emanated from the sea-weed on the foreshore during a spell of hot weather, the flies having a brief life cycle. It would be comparatively easy for odd ones to gain access to the bakery and the department were surprised but relieved that only 2 complaints were received.
5. **Nail in Malt Loaf.** The complainant whilst cutting the loaf for tea noticed a nail protruding from a cut slice. This loaf was not brought to the department at once but the customer went to the shop and suggested to the occupier that he would make things awkward for him. This visit prejudiced any action the local authority could take and in view of the fact that the establishment was well conducted a serious warning was given.

Action Taken 1960 :

18. This sample of milk was deficient in fat and low in solids-not-fat. Vendor notified.
39. A sample of lemon cheese contained 54% soluble solids (should be 65%) and did not have the name of food or name and address of packer, or a declaration of net weight on the label. The vendor was notified and interviewed. Actually it could be termed a better product than the Order demands as it contained ten times more egg than it need have done but the egg was at expense of sugar. It was a very sloppy product and would have been more stable if the dried or fresh egg had been reduced and sugar increased. The manufacturer agreed. The Weights and Measures Inspector was notified and he took up the question of weight.
80. An informal sample of milk contained 11.6% fat and contained traces of algae and fungus filaments floating in the milk. This was taken up direct with the farmer.
114. A sample of canned meat (Irish Stew) contained only 30% meat—poor in meat content. The packers were communicated with. There is no standard for this product but the Meat Products (No. 2) Order of 1952, made when meat was in short supply and revoked before it came into operation, suggested a standard of 45% meat for "Ready or Prepared Meals (including Irish Stew)." The resultant correspondence was interesting but the packers were obviously reluctant to improve the meat content on economic grounds. If the meat increased in content the cost per tin would increase by 50% and they would price themselves out of the market.

115. The vitamin C content of this sample of imported apple juice was 29.8 mgms per 100 c.c. compared with the 35 mgms declared and the Labelling of Food Order requires the declaration in terms of milligrams per ounce, not per c.c. The importers of this produce were communicated with and it was finally decided to alter the lithograph label to conform with both U.K. and Canadian regulations.
117. The "cream" filling consisted of imitation cream and after this was brought to the attention of the bakery the label was destroyed and a permanent notice exhibited stating that the cream used is imitation cream.
149. This product "Lancashire Hot Pot" contained 36.5% meat and was poor in meat content. A similar comment here to No. 114 but the packers were less sympathetic in their replies.
169. These liqueur chocolates contained only 0.95% v/v of alcohol and should therefore be labelled "Imitation liqueur chocolates, non-alcoholic." These were of Dutch origin and the manufacturers and importers' agents have been communicated with. The file is increasing in thickness, but at the close of the year the agents are still arguing. A formal sample is contemplated but presents its problems. Proceeding.
183. A sample of tomato sausage contained 200 parts per million sulphite preservative without declaration. Vendor was interviewed and a notice is now exhibited in the shop.
187. The "cream" decoration of the "apple creams" consisted of imitation cream. The vendor was cautioned and a proper notice exhibited.

The following complaints were dealt with without recourse to the Borough Analyst or the Court:—

1. A local resident brought in a 1 lb. loaf containing extraneous matter. Examination showed that the dark deposits embedded in the crumb of the loaf resembled bran like particles normally present in brown bread. We arranged for a bakers' representative to call on the complainant.
2. A veal and ham pie baked locally contained a piece of animal skin. The baker was informed but no further action was taken.
3. Chocolate Cake Mix. When opened, several insects were seen on the packing. Examined, they were found to be the Australian Spider Beetle (*Ptinus Tectus*). Originally a Tasmanian species it has been spread by commerce and is now cosmopolitan in the temperate regions of the world. The shop was visited and the area examined and sprayed. The infested packet was returned to the packer for examination and 12 similar packets were seized and destroyed.

ICE-CREAM

Bacteriological Examinations :

163 (1959), 118 (1960) samples of ice-cream were examined as follows:—

Methylene Blue Reductase Test (with provisional gradings):

	1959	1960
Grade 1	114	97
Grade 2	38	12
Grade 3	7	6
Grade 4	4	3
Test void	12	6

In the tables that follow are given the results of bacteriological and chemical analyses:

1959

Type	No. of Samples	Provisional Gradings				B. Coli Absent in 0.1 c.c.
		1	2	3	4	
Bulk	73	46	21	4	2	73
Pre-packed	87	66	16	3	2	87
Complete Cold Mix	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
Extruder	3	2	1	—	—	—
Total	163	114	38	7	4	163

1960

Type	No of Samples	Provisional Gradings			
		1	2	3	4
Bulk	32	22	5	4	1
Pre-packed	80	72	6	—	2
Complete Cold Mix	6	3	1	2	—
Total	118	97	12	6	3

The figures in the foregoing tables and the tables that follow do not include "repeat" samples (13 - 1959) (7 - 1960). By repeat samples is meant samples taken at various stages of manufacture and storage after receipt of an unsatisfactory laboratory report on a particular sample. Such repeat sampling is of help to the traders. Manufacturers are without exception very co-operative and are supplied with copies of all reports on their products. If a sample is graded 2 they are quite disappointed (although 2 is, in fact, satisfactory) and are alarmed at an odd 3 or 4 grading.

Type	% Graded 1 or 2				
	1960	1959	1958	1957	1949
Bulk	84.4	91.78	93.33	93.24	51.7
Pre-packed	97.5	94.25	100.0	99.04	72.0
Complete Cold Mix	66.6	No samples	100.0	No samples	41.3

Comparative Figures :

Year	Grade 1 or 2 %	B. Cell absent in 0.1 c.c. %
1949	60.0	97.8
1957	96.59	99.42
1958	97.03	100.0
1959	93.25	100.0
1960	81.8	—

4 (1959), 3 (1960) samples were graded "4" as compared with 1 in 1958 and 21.1% in 1949.

1959

	Provisional Gradings				% graded 1 or 2		
	1	2	3	4	1959	1958	1949
Local	49	19	3	1	95.77	96.59	51.9
"Imported"	65	19	4	3	91.30	97.37	67.2
Total	114	38	7	4	93.25	97.03	60.0

1960

	Provisional Gradings				% graded 1 or 2			
	1	2	3	4	1960	1959	1958	1949
Local	29	8	4	3	84.1	95.77	96.59	51.9
"Imported"	68	4	2	—	97.3	91.30	97.37	67.2
Total	97	12	6	3	91.5	93.25	97.03	60.0

The total number of samples examined in 1959 shows a decrease of 39 over 1958 and the figure for 1960 a decrease of 45 over 1959.

Composition :

10 (1959), 7 (1960) were analysed by the Public Analyst; all were satisfactory, 6 (1959), 5 (1960) were of local manufacture.

Yearly Average :

Fat %

Solids %

Local :

1959	...	...	...	...	...	6.54	28.4
1960	...	...	...	...	...	8.95	33.45

"Imported" :

1959	...	...	...	...	...	11.6	37.45
1960	...	...	...	...	...	11.10	36.45

Sample No.	1959		1960	
	Fat %	Solids %	Fat %	Solids %
1	5.6	32.0	8.1	32.8*
2	6.1	34.1	11.2	36.0
3	10.3	36.9	10.0	33.9
4	10.2	36.3	9.8	37.5
5	6.1	30.4	5.2	27.9
6	11.7	36.9	10.2	36.6
7	12.2	38.7*	12.4	35.4
8	11.5	36.8	—	—
9	7.5	29.9	—	—
10	11.0	37.4	—	—
Average	9.22	34.91	9.55	34.30

* Indicated Dairy Ice.

Visits :						1959	1960		
Dealers premises						278	193		
Manufacturers premises						146	86		
Storage premises						7	10		
Proposed premises						11	13		
Cinemas						12	3		
Street traders						1	7		
Sampling						313	193		
Informal notices						Nil	Nil		
					1.1.59	1959	1960	31.12.60	
Registered Premises :						Ceased	New	Ceased	New
Manufacture, storage, sale ...				5	1	—	—	—	4
Manufacture, storage				3	—	—	—	—	3
Manufacture, sale				3	1	—	1	—	1
Storage and sale				5	—	1	—	1	7
Storage				5	—	—	—	1	6
Sale				78	—	2	10	6	76
Sale of pre-packed				114	—	11	1	9	133
(By agreement)									

During 1959 (1), 1960 (12) premises ceased to be used for ice-cream purposes and the certificates of registration were withdrawn. The council approved the transfer of 1959 (9), 1960 (9) certificates.

ICE-LOLLIES

The Heat Treatment Regulations (see text) operative from April, 1959, exempts from the heat treatment requirements water ices and ice lollies with a pH value of 4.5 or less. pH value is an indication of acidity. There would appear to be three distinct types of ice lollie on the market:

- brands with very low pH values—no heat treatment required.
- brands with an ice-cream mix as one of the ingredients—heat treatment required
- brands consisting of a core of ice-cream surrounded by a coating of water-ice—the ice-cream portion requires heat treatment but the acid water ice does not.

Samples taken :

Locally manufactured		1959	1960
Sold unwrapped	... ..	15	5
Pre-packed	... ..	8	6
(All satisfactory)			
"Imported"			
Sold unwrapped	... ..	—	2
Pre-packed	... ..	16	30
		—	—
		39	43
		—	—

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits :		1959	1960
Town slaughterhouses		1127	1129
Heysham harbour slaughterhouse ...		102	108
Butchers shops		307	252
Other food shops		465	393
		2001	1882

Animals Inspected :

	1959			1960		
	Town	Heysham	Total	Town	Heysham	Total
Beasts (ex. cows)	3193	60	3253	3196	53	3249
Cows	168	—	168	168	—	168
Calves	33	—	33	60	—	60
Sheep and lambs	20092	1838	21930	20079	1719	21798
Pigs	2135	82	2217	2500	118	2618
Totals	25621	1980	27601	26003	1890	27893

Five year comparison :

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1950
Town					
Beasts	3196	3193	3470	3748	1651
Cows	168	168	185	126	687
Calves	60	33	99	151	1247
Sheep	20079	20092	15453	16907	9756
Pigs	2500	2135	2363	2277	—
Heysham harbour					
Beasts	53	60	50	73	115
Sheep	1719	1838	3183	3859	630
Pigs	118	82	52	105	—
	27893	27601	24855	27246	14086

MEAT CONDEMNED (including Heysham harbour) :

Cattle :

Tuberculosis :	1959	1960
*Carcase	1	—
Forequarter	1	2
Heads and tongues	105	94
Lungs (sets)	120	150
Livers	69	97
Hearts	9	18
Kidneys	2	1
Skirts	19	21
Spleens	67	45
Stomachs	7	5
Intestines (sets)	4	1
Udders (lbs.)	52	35
Other diseases :		
*Carcase (emaciation)	1	1
Carcase (fever)	4	8
Carcase (pneumonia and emaciation)	1	—
Carcase (oedema)	2	3
Carcase (dropsy)	2	
Carcase (gangrene)	1	
Carcase (pyrexia and bacteraemia) ...	1	
Carcase (uraemia)	1	
Carcase (bruising)	2	
Carcase (septicaemia)	1	
Carcase (actino-bacillosis)		1
Carcase (suppuration)		1
Carcase (peritonitis)		1
Carcase (gangrenous mastitis)		1
Buttocks and sirloins (haemorrhages)		2
Side of beef (bone taint)		1
Livers (cirrhosis) (lbs.)	20,200	21,590
Livers (abscesses)	41	21
Livers (cavernous angioma) (lbs.)		28
Tongues (actinomycosis)	7	8
Tongues (abscesses)		3
Lungs (pneumonia) (sets)	32	63
Lungs (pleurisy) (sets)	3	
Heads and tongues (abscesses)		1
Heads (necrosis)	2	
Heads and tongues (cysticercus bovis)	1	2
Kidneys (infarcts)	5	4
Kidneys (nephritis)	2	
Kidneys (abscesses)	1	
Kidneys (cysts)	4	
Heart (pleurisy)	1	

Heart (pericarditis)	4	
Skirt (pleurisy)	1	1
Intestines (peritonitis) (sets)	3	4
Udder (mastitis) (lbs.)	34	35
Spleen (peritonitis)	4	
Stomach (peritonitis)	3	
Beef (bone taint) (lbs.)	134	
Beef (bruising) (lbs.)	2,809	2,089

Cysticercus Bovis :

1 case was discovered in 1959, 2 cases in 1960 as compared with 48 in 1950.

Calves :

*Carcase (dropsy)	1	
Carcase (immaturity)		3

Sheep :

*Carcase (fever)	18	12
Carcase (emaciation)	31	24
Carcase (suppuration)	1	4
Carcase (moribund)	1	5
Carcase (dropsy)	7	5
Carcase (peritonitis)		2
Carcase (oedema)	1	1
Carcase (abscesses)	1	
Carcase (lamb) (moribund)	3	2
Carcase (lamb) (emaciation)	16	7
Carcase (lamb) (bruising)		1
Carcase (lamb) (dropsy)		1
Carcase (lamb) (gangrene)		1
Carcase (lamb) (fever)		2
Leg (abscesses)	2	
Head and pluck (cysts)	1	
Head and pluck (flukes)		1
Head (cysts)	1	
Livers (flukes)	1,025	377
Livers (cysts)		6
Mutton (bruised) (lbs.)	334	293
Legs (lamb) (bruised)		2
Lamb (bruising) (lbs.)	41	17

Pigs :

Tuberculosis :

*Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Pluck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1

Other diseases :

*Carcase (scours)	...	...	...	...	...				1
Carcase (fever)	...	...	...	...	...				3
Carcase (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	...	3			3
Carcase (dropsy)	...	...	...	...	...	2			
Carcase (moribund)	...	...	...	...	...	1			2
Carcase (pleurisy)	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Shank (bruising)	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Livers (cirrhosis)	...	...	...	...	...	24			41
Livers (cysts)	...	...	...	...	...	23			4
Pluck (cysts)	...	...	...	...	...	5			8
Pluck (pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Pluck (pleurisy)	...	...	...	...	...	5			
Pluck (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Pluck (inflammation)	...	...	...	...	...				1
Hearts (pericarditis)	...	...	...	...	...	2			3
Lungs (pneumonia) (sets)	...	...	...	...	...	7			4
Kidneys (cysts)	...	...	...	...	...				2
Pork (bruised) (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	...	1,382			1,736

* Carcase and all offal in each case.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1959

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	3,253	168	33	21,930	2,217
Number inspected	3,253	168	33	21,930	2,217
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	16	NOT SEPARATELY RECORDED			
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,496				
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	44.19				
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	1				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	120				
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.54				
Cysticercosis Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1				
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1				
Generalised and totally condemned	—				

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1960

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	3,249	168	60	21,798	2,618
Number inspected	3,249	168	60	21,798	2,618
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	16	NOT SEPARATELY RECORDED			
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,527		—	404	59
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	47.49		5.00	2.11	2.59
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—		—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	150		—	—	13
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.61		—	—	0.49
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2		—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—		—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—		—	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

During 1960 inspections of the two private slaughterhouses operating in the Borough, and the Port Slaughterhouse at Heysham harbour were carried out in accordance with the requirements of The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.

Subsequently the Borough Council reviewed the existing and probable future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities and in conformity with Section 3 (1) of The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, submitted their report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on 3rd August, 1960.

UNSOUND FOOD (other than carcase meat) surrendered :

	1959		1960	
	lbs.	Qty.	lbs.	Qty.
Meat :				
Meat, canned		37		19
Pork	112			
Pork, chopped	21		22	
Pork, loins	97		314	
Pork, tinned			20½	
Pork, luncheon meat ...			4	
Pork, tenderloin			105	
Pork, pies			72	
Beef, corned	148		132	
Beef			105½	
Steak, stewed	18		12½	
Steak			2	
Tongue, ox	510		148	
Liver	140			
Sirloin, rolled	12			
Veal	32		6	
Veal, ham and egg pies ...			7	
Ham, cooked	1835		3704¾	
Sausage	31		71	
Sausage, canned			59½	
Sausage, liver			7	
Savoury ducks				56
Polony			4½	
Kidneys			19	
Fish :				
Fish (boxes)				2
Fish, canned		16		9
Kippers (boxes)			52	3

Shellfish :

Crayfish (canned)	24
Crayfish	4
Prawns (cartons)	4
Shrimps (bags)	448 4
Scampi	13½

Fruit :

Fruit, canned	312	157
Apples, canned	70 5	12
Peaches, boxes	36 12	
Pears, boxes	420 12	
Plums, boxes	400 18	
Grapefruit, tinned		14

Vegetables :

Vegetables, canned	19	2
Beans	6	
Potatoes, bags		12

Confectionery :

Cream, gallons	12½	7
Cream, canned, gallons ...		3
Egg, Chinese	112	
Sauce, sweet, gallons ...		30

Poultry :

Turkeys	20	
Chickens	6 1	52 14

Provisions and Miscellaneous :

Bacon	46½	15
Suet packets	2	
Shredded Wheat, packets	2	
Milk, canned	13	27
Breakfast rolls		7
Rice		4
Syrup		4
Chocolate cake mix, packets		2¼ 4

Disposal of condemned meat :

Carcase beef is sold, after impregnation with green dye, to a processor of animal feeding stuffs.

Beef livers which are found tubercle free and not affected with any septic condition are collected for pharmaceutical purposes. The remainder of the condemned meat and offal is regularly collected by the authority and treated by the fertiliser processing plant operated by the Cleansing Department.

New regulations have been issued, operative from November, 1960. See text of new regulations.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951

This act requires the registration of all persons who sell, offer or expose for sale any food from a vehicle, basket, pail, tray, or other receptacle and for the registration of all premises used as storage accommodation for such food.

	1959	1960
Number of hawkers on register as at 1st January	87	88
Number of transfers during the year	1	Nil
Number of new registrations	1	4
Number of hawkers on register at 31st December	88	92
Number of hawkers premises on register as at 1st January	26	26
Number of new registrations	Nil	1
Number of hawkers premises on register at 31st December	26	27
Number of visits made	21	11

FOOD POISONING AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Foods examined :	1959	1960
Pork pie	5	
Sausage		7
Sausage meat	2	
Veal and ham pie	2	
Brawn	11	1
Polony	1	
Roast ham		4
Shrimps	34	23
Salmon and shrimp paste	5	
Meat pie	1	
Seasoning	1	
Salmon	1	
Bread	1	
Butter	1	
Amaranthe	1	
Cream	1	
Imitation cream	2	
Trifle	10	
Chinese egg	1	
Cream cake	2	
Oysters	6	
Mussels	2	
Prawns	2	
Cockles	2	

Chicken in jelly	1
Potted meat	3
Potted beef	2
Tongue	2
Apricots	1
Tinned milk	1

Meat Specimens :

Caecal swabs (Pigs)	48
Spleen	2
Pleura	1
Pig flesh	1
Lymph node	1
Meat (C. Bovis)	3
Number of visits made	217
	211

Specimens examined for food poisoning organisms:

	1959		1960	
	+	—	+	—
Typhi murium	7	7	14	9
Salmonella Virchow			2	48
Cl. Welchii				1
Typhoid				1

Merchandise Marks Acts 1887 to 1953

The Act of 1926 requires an indication of origin to be given in the case of certain goods which are the subject of special orders made under the Act and include glue and gelatine, honey, fresh apples, currants, sultanas, raisins, eggs in shell, dried eggs, oat products, tomatoes, malt products, salmon and trout, butter, bacon and ham, dead poultry, maize starch, meat, salt, and margarine.

Many of the products are frequently offered or exposed for sale without the statutory declaration and tomatoes are a particular instance of this, especially during the early months of the year when local or home grown tomatoes are not available. Many local traders ignored the Order, and Dutch Jersey and Guernsey tomatoes were exhibited with no marking at all, the purchaser in some cases being led to assume they were English. The problem is easy to solve when no home grown or local tomatoes are on the market, but when both are available, it would seem to be impossible.

	1959	1960
Number of visits to shops ...	20	71
Number of verbal warnings ...	1	2

Labelling of Food :

Controlled by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Number of visits	52	157
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Action taken :

See reports on food sampling, pages 60-64.

REGULATIONS, ETC., ISSUED DURING 1959 AND 1960

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958

These regulations re-enact and modify the 1954 and 1955 regulations. The principal new provisions are :

1. provision and use of stunning pens
2. precautions to be taken with horned cattle
3. conditions in fields for animals awaiting slaughter
4. licensing of new slaughtermen.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958

Operated on 1st January in relation to new slaughterhouses and are designed to secure the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions in connection with the construction and operation of slaughterhouse and the handling of meat therein. They impose upon occupiers requirements as to construction, layout, drainage, equipment, maintenance, cleanliness, ventilation, lighting, water supply, management and personal hygiene. Circular FSH/58 accompanied.

The Slaughterhouse Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959

Appoints 2nd November, 1959, as the earliest day by which reports may be submitted to the Minister.

The Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959

The direction made by the Minister under Section 3(3) of the Act specifies the particulars to be included in the reports.

Circular 4/59 accompanies.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1959

These regulations should have been operative on the 1st April, but were revoked on the 26th March.

Meat Inspection Grants

No change is being made in the Exchequer grants to local authorities for 1958/59 payment but the scheme is to be reviewed during the year.

Food Hygiene (Codes of Practice) Nos. 1 and 2

The codes relate to Hygiene in the Retail Meat Trade and the Hygienic Transport and Handling of Meat for the purpose of giving advice and guidance to persons responsible for compliance with the regulations. The codes have no statutory force and do not interpret the regulations. They have two aims; that the conditions in which meat is handled should be as good as possible; and that those who have to handle meat should never through familiarity treat it with less than the care they would expect to have been given to meat which they eat themselves.

Slaughter Licences (Forms and Records) Regulations, 1959

Made under Section 1 (5) of the 1958 Act and prescribe the form of application for the grant or renewal of licence. The form is also prescribed and records must be kept.

P.H. (Preservation in Food) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1958

These amending regulations provide for the sale and importation of apples, pears, pineapples, peaches and melons and articles of food containing any such fruit which contain orth-phenylphenol within prescribed limits.

Arsenic in Food Regulations, 1959

Subject to certain exceptions it shall be an offence to sell, consign or deliver or import into England and Wales any food which contains more than 1.0 part per million of arsenic. Lower limits are specified for beverages, some soft fruit concentrates and ice-cream and high limits are specified for some foods which, generally, are either essences or ancillary foods.

Fluorine in Food Regulations, 1959

Replace the 1947 Order and prescribe maximum limits for the fluorine content of acidic phosphates used for food purposes and of foods containing acidic phosphates.

P.H. (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948

Recognises the official certificate of the Government of Poland in respect to imported meat from that country.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Re-enact with amendments the regulations of 1949/54. There are many changes far too numerous to set out in detail.

Milk (Cleansing of Vessels)

Circulars 10, 12, and 16 approve a further 8 detergents or sterilising agents.

Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959

Re-enact substantially the 1923 regulations and introduce certain new provisions.

Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959

Consolidate and amend the regulations of 1947/52 relating to temperature and exempt certain water ices and ice lollies.

Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1959

Amend the 1953 Order by inserting new provisions relating to ice-cream.

Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations, 1959

Replace Food Standards Order of 1953 and prescribe amended standards for ice-cream, dairy ice-cream and milk ice.

Factories Act, 1959

Amends the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 and makes further provisions as to the health, safety and welfare of persons employed.

Radio-Activity

This circular relates to the discussions on proposed legislation to control radio-active wastes.

Sewage Contamination of Bathing Beaches

Points out that the conclusions of the committee on the dangers to health of this contamination are reassuring and expressing the opinion that they should go a long way to allay public anxiety. The report states that some beaches are grossly polluted and active steps should be taken to remedy the pollution even though the risk to health is remote.

Smoke Control (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1959

The order exempts for the provisions of Section 11 of the Clean Air Act, furnaces equipped with mechanical stokers that do not burn pulverised fuel.

The exemption is conditional.

Two appliances — a solid fuel ductair unit and a slow combustion stove are virtually smokeless and are exempted.

Smoke Control Areas

In Circular 5 the Minister points out that since 1956, more than 125 local authorities have decided to make smoke control orders. He points out that this is encouraging but hopes it will now be possible to make faster progress especially in black areas.

Slum Clearance

Local authorities are advised in Circular 41 not to take over unfit houses well in advance of demolition, and continue to accept rents, and they are also urged to use their discretionary powers to relieve financial hardship to owners of small businesses.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Part 1 relates to Exchequer funds for building societies.

Part 2 introduces the new system of standard rents available only towards the cost of installing baths, water-closets and certain other amenities. A memorandum attached to the Circular contains notes to assist authorities.

Housing (Underground Rooms) Act, 1959

The Act restores to local authorities the simple and quick means of closing unhealthy underground rooms.

The Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959

These regulations replace the regulations of 1935 and 1951 and set out the conditions, terms of appointment and duties of Public Health Officers.

Slaughterhouse Licences (Forms and Records) Regulations, 1959

The regulations prescribe the form of application for a slaughterhouse licence or its renewal and also the form for a slaughterhouse licence. They came into operation on the 1st January from which date the use of other forms of application and of licence must be discontinued.

Civil Defence (Disease) Regulations, 1960

Operates from 1st April and place on county districts when required by the Minister to make plans for the prevention and control of disease arising out of hostile action or its threat.

Slaughterhouse (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1958

No change is to be made by the Minister in respect of grants towards the cost of meat inspection of 1959/60.

Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960

These regulations operating on 1st November require all butchers meat and imported meat which is unfit for human consumption to be sterilised before entering the chain of distribution.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

New regulations governing the conditions under which specially designated milk — tuberculin tested, pasteurised and sterilised milk — may be sold, came into operation on October 1st. The purpose is to ensure that the milk is produced, bottled and distributed under such conditions that it reaches the public in a clean, safe condition.

Authorised Officers (Meat Inspection) Regulations, 1960

Prescribe new qualifications, the holder of which will be eligible to be appointed as an authorised officer under the Food and Drugs Act to examine and seize meat.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

The aim is to secure that all caravan sites are properly equipped and run; that sites are not allowed in the wrong places and that planning permission is not withheld on principle. The action to be taken in respect of existing sites and new sites is detailed and covers planning policy and local authority sites.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948

Recognises a label issued by the Republic of Italy and Government of Eritrea.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The regulations amend and consolidate the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 to 1957 and bring into their scope the handling and service of food on board "Home going ships" and certain other vessels.

Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960

Prescribe requirements to secure the hygienic handling of food at docks, warehouses, cold stores, carriers premises and a number of other special types of premises excluded from the ambit of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955/57.

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1960

These regulations provide for the notification by medical practitioners to medical officers of health of all cases of anthrax.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Operates on the 27th November and gives local authorities new powers to control noise and vibration. The responsibility for its administration, particularly in relation to nuisances to be dealt with in accordance with section 1, would seem to fall on public health inspectors.

Offices Act, 1960

To make further and better provisions for health, welfare and safety in offices. The date of operation is the 1st January, 1962.

Arsenic in Food Regulations, 1960

These regulations increase the statutory limit for the arsenic content of brewers yeast from 2.0 to 5.0 parts per million.

Fish handling

Two new codes of practice on the hygiene handling of fish during transport and in the retail trade have been issued. The codes have no statutory force.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits and Disinfection :	1959	1960
Visits of inquiry into notified cases ...	38	23
Re-visits	12	2
Miscellaneous visits	3	11
Visits re disinfection	68	44
Premises disinfected	45	27
Articles disinfected	418	465
Rooms disinfected	72	41
Number of times steam disinfectors used	36	37
Number of library books disinfected	104	72

Dysentery

Visits to suspected cases	92	1561
Visits to day nursery		95
Specimens (faeces) examined	Positive	399
	Negative	1240

DYSENTERY OUTBREAK — FEBRUARY TO AUGUST, 1960

The outbreak was due to *Shigella sonnei* — clinically an illness with a small fatality rate. It has been suggested that because of this it should be ignored, but this department does not at the moment accept that view, as fatal cases have been known, and it does have a serious effect on the community and can, without doubt, cause complete disorganisation.

The first knowledge of a case was on the 18th February, a Mrs. E. and small daughter and son. The specimens proved to be positive for *Shigella sonnei* and the doctor who notified the cases as food poisoning (similar symptoms) was advised accordingly. This year the laboratory adopted a new technique by forwarding a "sensitivity test" indicating to which drug the bacteria were sensitive and to which resistant. The drugs used were Tetracyclin, Chloromycetin, Streptomycin, Sulphonamides and Neomycin. The laboratory also forwarded a copy of all reports to the medical practitioner concerned.

It has been the custom to keep in touch with the matron of the Day Nursery during outbreaks of this type and the matron is then alerted for suspicious clinical symptoms; 14 specimens were submitted before one was returned positive.

As one day elapsed before the result was known, ample opportunity was given for the spread of the disease in the nursery, and several cases followed. All children were sent home as soon as the result was obtained and this meant finding each mother, who was invariably working.

Not all cases were notified to this Authority but we estimate that the outbreak affected some 2,000 people in Morecambe; some sufferers decided that a day or two off work was sufficient, i.e. until the symptoms had disappeared; their infection of other people then commenced.

Exclusion :

To avoid undue inconvenience to those concerned, the usual requirements were imposed.

- (1) Cases and symptomless excreters.
 - (a) Nursery children.
Exclusion until 3 negative specimens were obtained combined with attention to the whole family.
 - (b) School children.
As (a)
 - (c) Adult.
 - (i) Food handlers — exclusion until 3 negative specimens obtained.
 - (ii) Others — 1 negative specimen, unless responsible for children.
- (2) Home contacts.
 - (a) Nursery children.
Excluded pending 1 negative specimen. If positive, transferred to group (1).
 - (a) If negative, 2 further specimens.
 - (b) School children.
As (a).
 - (c) Adult.
 - (i) Food handlers — No exclusion unless specimen positive. If positive, transferred to group (1) (c) (i).
 - (ii) Others — If specimen positive, treated as group (1) (c) (ii).

The work involved in the epidemic was extra to the ordinary departmental work and required much of the time of two of the staff. Opportunity was taken at the first visits to do a little propaganda and public relations work, which was found to be very important. A pamphlet on dysentery was distributed and the inspectors talked to parents. With co-operation and attention to hygiene many cases were disposed of within 10 to 12 days, but sometimes apathy was shown by the families and cases carried on for weeks; it was only by sheer insistence that some people were made to face their responsibilities.

The appearance of a green van outside a house was usually an indication for an embarrassed greeting by the occupier and a great deal of peeping behind curtains from neighbours. More co-operation would be given were the department in possession of a vehicle other than a van, and in work such as serious infectious outbreaks co-operation is essential.

The following items were found to need careful attention not always possible.

1. A watch on sickness absenteeism.
This should be done by the heads of firms and schools. Many cases were known of sickness for two days and then a return to work. These caused further infections.
2. No re-admission without clearance.
3. Washing of hands.
(a) after visiting the toilet
(b) before each meal.
4. Wiping of lavatory seats with disinfectant.
5. Food hygiene.

The department is indebted to the matron of the Day Nursery (Mrs. S. M. Craven) and her staff for their careful co-operation, to the headmasters of schools, to those medical practitioners who were interested and to Dr. Robertson of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff who kept us in touch with results, bearing in mind that the greater part of the County was affected.

Statistics :

Number of cases notified	165
Number of visits made	1,561
Number of specimens examined :	
Negative 1,180	} 1,566
Positive 386	
Number of families involved	78
Number of persons involved	257
(These two figures exclude visits made to suspected cases)	
Number of miles travelled (approx.)	3,700

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1959

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													Total Deaths.
	Total cases at all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS												
		0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25 and over	Age un-known			
Scarlet Fever	42			2	3	5	25	7						
Whooping Cough	10	1	1	2		4	2							
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic														
Non-paralytic														
Measles (excluding Rubella)	358	11	35	40	45	40	182	4				1		
Diphtheria														
Dysentery														
Meningococcal infection														
Ophthalmia Neonatorum														
Acute Pneumonia (prim. & Infl'z)	6		0—	5—	15—	45—	65 and over	Age unknown						
Smallpox				2		2	2							2
Acute Encephalitis—Infective														
Post infectious														
Enteric or Typhoid Fever														
Paratyphoid Fevers														
Erysipelas	8					1						1		
Food Poisoning	1			1										
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	22		2	1		13								4
Meninges and C.N.S.														
Other	4		1			2								
Puerperal Pyrexia														
Other notifiable diseases (specify)														

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1960

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED												Total Deaths
	Total cases at all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS											
		0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25 and over	Age un-known		
Scarlet Fever	23		1	1	2	3	9	5	2				
Whooping Cough	7		1	2		1	1	2					
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic													
Non-paralytic													
Measles (excluding Rubella)	20	1	4	2	3	4	5	1					
Diphtheria													
Dysentery	167	1	10	14	18	15	45	16	3	18	27		
Meningococcal infection													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Acute Pneumonia (prim. & Infl'z)	4		0—	5—	15—	45—	65 and over	Age unknown					
Smallpox						2	2					1	
Acute Encephalitis—Infective													
Post infectious													
Enteric or Typhoid Fever													
Paratyphoid Fevers													
Erysipelas	5						4	1					
Food Poisoning	4			2									
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	17		2			11	1	3		2		4	
Meninges and C.N.S.													
Other	2		1			1							
Puerperal Pyrexia													
Other notifiable diseases (specify)													

IMMUNISATION 1959

	No. of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation					No. who were given a reinforcement injection
	Age at date of final injection					
	0—	2—	Total under 5	Total 5-14 incl.	Total 15 and over	
Against Diphtheria	350	20	370	7	1	443
Against Whooping Cough	346	19	365	1	—	76
Against Tetanus	293	17	310	—	—	38

IMMUNISATION 1960

	No. of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation					No. who were given a reinforcement injection
	Age at date of final injection					
	0—	2—	Total under 5	Total 5-14 incl.	Total 15 and over	
Against Diphtheria	377	31	408	15	—	737
Against Whooping Cough	370	24	394	5	—	274
Against Tetanus	340	26	366	7	—	126
	Total — all ages					

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases during 1959.

	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	1	1				1
5 — 14 years		1				
15 — 24 years	5	2				
25 — 44 years	3	3				2
45 — 64 years	5	1			1	
65 and over						
Age unknown						
Total (All Ages)	14	8			1	3

New cases during 1960.

	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	1	1				1
5 — 14 years						
15 — 24 years	2	2				
25 — 44 years	5	2				1
45 — 64 years	1					
65 and over	3					
Age unknown						
Total (All Ages)	12	5				2

ELEVEN YEARS' TABLE OF NOTIFICATION AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1950	19	20	6	7
1951	19	11	8	—
1952	10	5	6	—
1953	17	11	3	—
1954	13	11	3	—
1955	5	9	3	3
1956	11	10	2	2
1957	21	11	5	2
1958	16	6	—	—
1959	14	8	4	—
1960	12	5	4	—

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1950	—	5	—	1
1951	5	3	1	—
1952	3	1	—	—
1953	5	1	—	—
1954	4	4	—	—
1955	1	1	2	—
1956	1	1	—	—
1957	—	—	—	1
1958	1	—	—	1
1959	1	3	—	—
1960	—	2	—	—

VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment of patients suffering from venereal disease is given at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary.

The figures in the following tables were kindly supplied by Dr. J. F. Mackay.

1959

	Other Conditions	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Total Cases
Males	17	5	1	23
Females	8	5	1	14
Totals	25	10	2	37

1960

	Other Conditions	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Total Cases
Males	22	9	3	34
Females	5	2	—	7
Totals	27	11	3	41

The cases of syphilis were not early infectious ones.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The general administrative arrangements were unchanged, and the usual work was satisfactorily carried out.

There were 92 (1960-113) vessels, i.e. oil tankers from foreign ports. The latter figure includes 24 super tankers, tonnage 300,255, arriving at Lune deeps.

There were no cases of infectious diseases landed from any vessel.

	1959	1960
Number of visits to Heysham	221	162
* Number of beasts examined	60	53
* Number of sheep examined	1838	1719
* Number of pigs examined	82	118
Number of visits to slaughterhouse ...	99	108
Number of visits re food inspection ...	—	2

* Also included in the figures on page 70.

SECTION I — Staff

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointments held
W. F. LYLE	Medical Officer of Health	1938	M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.	Medical Officer to Port Health Authority

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health:—
Public Health Department, Town Hall, Morecambe and Heysham. Tel.: Morecambe 720.

SECTION II — Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports					
1959	97	499,383	—	62	Nil
1960	113	769,712	—	93	Nil
Coastwise					
1959	1,410	1,297,809	—	—	Nil
1960	1,742	1,528,375	—	—	Nil
Total					
1959	1,507	1,797,192	—	62	Nil
1960	1,855	2,298,087	—	93	Nil

SECTION III — Character of shipping and trade during year

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic :	1959	1960
Number of passengers INWARDS	240,324	215,333
Number of passengers OUTWARDS	237,406	208,843

In addition, during the summer months, 5,970 (1960 - 3,705) passengers were transported on day trips to Douglas I.O.M. and 6,105 (3,790) passengers returned to Heysham.

Cargo Traffic :

Principal IMPORTS - Cottons, Linens, Tobacco and Sundry Merchandise.

	Total Imports	
	Tons	
	1959	1960
Ex Belfast (Coastwise)	119,893	128,245
Ex Londonderry (Coastwise) ...	3,896	2,826
Oil Tankers (Foreign)	1,091,253	1,306,040
Oil (Coastwise)		378
Ex Dublin	132	374

Oil imports are from ports around Suez, the Persian Gulf, North Africa and South America.

Principal EXPORTS — Sundry Merchandise, Chemical Fertilisers and Machinery.

					Goods Cargo Tons	Bunker Coal Tons	Total Exports Tons
To Belfast (Coastwise)							
1959	...	...	...	...	209126	14443	223569
1960	...	...	...	...	226648	13911	240559
To Londonderry (Coastwise)							
1959	...	...	...	...	13438	—	13438
1960	...	...	...	...	11181	—	11181
Oil (Coastwise)							
1959	...	...	...	...	584644	—	584644
1960	...	...	...	...	705465	—	705465
Oil (Foreign)							
1959	...	...	...	...	24952	—	24952
1960	...	...	...	...	10049	—	10049

A new service to Belfast with ships designed to carry traffic in containers commenced on 21st April, 1958.

LIVESTOCK — Imports and Exports

Imports :

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Others
Ex Belfast — 1959	728	56976	29966	8277	124
— 1960	831	45790	29430	12100	46

Ex Londonderry

— 1959	154	3508	16596	4666	220
— 1960	142	1754	23141	10083	203

Exports :

To Belfast — 1959	78	38	177	45	7
— 1960	37	10	94	92	6

Principal ports from which ships arrive: Belfast, Londonderry and Ports around Suez and Persian Gulf.

SECTION IV — Inland barge traffic

Nil

SECTION V — Water supply

1. Source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping.

Town supply for both.

2. Reports of tests for contamination.

Bacteriological and chemical satisfactory.

In 1959, 6 samples taken on board an oil tanker were unsatisfactory. The result was forwarded to the consulate but nothing was heard. The ships tanks had not been refilled at Heysham.

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

Usual.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority.

None employed.

SECTION VI — Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS. (Regulation 6).

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure of supplying it to those persons.

The weekly record of infected areas supplied by the World Health Organisation is forwarded to the Waterguard Office for the information of Customs Officers and copy retained by Medical Officer.

2. RADIO MESSAGES.

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district. (Regulation 13).

Not ordinarily needed but arrangements have been made for messages to be given immediately by Railway Executive and Shipping Agent to Waterguard Office.

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon. (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2)).

See notes to (a) above.

3. NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO. (Regulation 14 (1) (b)).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

This is usually received by the Customs Officer and handed later to the Local Authority.

4. **MOORING STATIONS.** (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

- (a) Inner Mooring — for cases of smallpox and typhus (Easterly end of North side).
- (b) Outer Mooring — for cases of cholera, yellow fever and plague (at Lune Deeps).

Standing Exemptions.

- (a) All ordinary notifiable infectious diseases other than those specified above.
- (b) Ships otherwise clean, which have arrived from a listed port in an infected area.

5. **ARRANGEMENTS FOR —**

- (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox — see Section VII).

An infectious diseases hospital at Lancaster is available for all cases except smallpox. For smallpox cases the **Regional Hospital Board** will make arrangements.

- (b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.

A contact under surveillance and resident in the borough would be visited daily during the incubation period of the disease. A contact moving outside the borough would be instructed to visit the Health Department of the area to which he was moving and the Medical Officer of Health of that area would be notified to expect his arrival and given his proposed address.

- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

A steam disinfector is provided for bedding and clothing.

Appliances and materials are available for the disinfecting of ships and this would be carried out by the Health Department staff.

SECTION VII — Smallpox

- 1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Regional Hospital Board will make arrangements.

- 2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

A special motor ambulance is available with attendants.

3. Name(s) of smallpox consultant(s) available.

Dr. D. C. Liddle, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Either the suspect would be immediately removed to the hospital designated by the Regional Hospital Board and the laboratory investigation undertaken from there, or the material would be sent to the laboratory chosen by the smallpox consultant, probably Liverpool.

SECTION VIII — Venereal Disease

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

No special arrangements for sailors. There is a clinic at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary.

SECTION IX — Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships

TABLE D

Nil return.

SECTION X — Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships

Nil return.

SECTION XI — Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague

None needed.

SECTION XII — Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports

1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Ships with expired certificates sent to Barrow.

2. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Submitted to pathologist ordinarily employed by the Public Health Authority. Usually the pathologist attached to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

3. Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Not carried out.

4. Progress in the rat-proofing of ships

Not carried out.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Not known.

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

Nil.

SECTION XIII — Inspection of ships for nuisances

TABLE G

Inspections and Notices

Number of informal notices served	Nil
Remedied	Nil
Vessels boarded — no action necessary.	

SECTION XIV — Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

Under the Heysham and Morecambe Bay (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1926, an area of Morecambe Bay was prescribed and any mussels taken from this area must be subjected to an approved process of cleansing or sterilisation before being made available for human consumption. The cleansing process is carried out at Portmadoc, North Wales.

No further action under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948 has been necessary.

SECTION XV — Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens)

Nil — Not a port approved for the landing of aliens.

SECTION XVI — Miscellaneous

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

By arrangement with a local undertaker for cremation.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

1959

From readings taken at the Super Swimming Stadium,
Morecambe & Heysham.

During the year 1959, Meteorological work continued as in previous years, readings being taken at 09.00 hours, 10.00 hours and 17.00 hours in Summer, and 09.00 hours and 18.00 hours in Winter G.M.T.

Monthly reports are sent to the Meteorological office.

Morning and evening Code Weather telegrams are sent to the Air Ministry.

Reports sent weekly to Morecambe Visitor, and Morecambe Guardian. Daily readings are available to the Press and public.

A daily weather report was exhibited during the Summer at the Information Bureau.

The year 1959 was most favourable to outside activities. The total sunshine was 1,602 hours, compared with 1,389 hours 30 minutes in 1958. The adverse weather conditions of the last 2 months of the year, prevented any new records for sunshine being reached. The record for highest yearly sunshine was set up in 1911 when 1,999 hours 40 minutes were recorded. In 1959 the highest monthly sunshine was recorded in May with 239 hours 6 minutes and the sun shone on all days except one. The greatest amount of sunshine in any one day during the year was 14 hours 54 minutes on the 14th June.

Rainfall for 1959 was not so correspondingly low, there being only approx. 5ins. difference between 1958 and the year under review. The highest monthly recording was in December with 7.79 ins., June next highest with 4.22 ins. Indeed the greatest fall in any 24 hours was on 4th June with 1.06 ins.

Temperatures kept much to normal, rising and maintaining a more usual level than recent years have shown.

Highest reading 20th August, 85°, lowest 17th January, 18°. Temperatures rose generally to a peak in August then tailing off until the end of the year.

By far the most number of winds came from the NE—98, whilst 56 came from the S.W., proving once again that our most favourable wind comes from the N.E. Cloud on the average covered 5.74 of the sky during the whole year — the entire sky being represented by 8.

Summarising, the year 1959 was a good year, better in most respects than recent years, favourable to outside entertainment and general holiday activity, largely due to continuous sunshine at the right time.

G. C. COOPER,
Meteorological Officer

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (millibars)

1959	Mean of the Month	Highest Reading	Date	Lowest Reading	Date
January	1010·48	1034·2	26th 31st	974·4	22nd
February	1029·92	1044·5	17th	1013·0	28th
March	1010·41	1027·9	16th	982·0	5th
April	1007·50	1027·5	21st	982·3	8th
May	1019·09	1028·8	14th	999·9	10th
June	1018·34	1040·6	14th	1003·5	6th
July	1015·33	1026·1	7th	989·8	12th
August	1017·68	1028·4	27th	996·0	14th
September	1021·87	1029·0	27th	1010·8	21st
October	1011·01	1025·6	23rd	957·8	27th
November	1004·84	1024·6	4th	981·5	13th
December	994·93	1018·1	12th	972·1	27th
Year	1013·45	1044·5	17th	957·8	27th Oct.

SUNSHINE (Recorded by Campbell-Stokes Instrument)

1959	Total Sunshine h. m.	Greatest daily amount of sun h. m.	Date	Days on which sun shone	Sunless days
January	89·12	7 36	31st	19	12
February	48·30	6·30	2nd	15	13
March	103·18	10·0	15th	24	7
April	137·18	9·36	23rd	26	4
May	239·06	14·36	23rd	30	1
June	206·54	14·54	14th	28	2
July	190·36	14·42	6th	28	3
August	200·24	13·24	16th	29	2
September	198·06	12·36	5th	26	4
October	120·06	9·36	6th	27	4
November	43·42	7·0	17th	17	13
December	24·48	5·12	4th	12	19
Year	1602·00	14·54	14th June	281	84

Average daily—4 hours 23 minutes.

NOTES.—Record for 1 day—16 hours 12 mins. 22nd June, 1937.

Highest yearly sunshine—1911—1999 hours 40 mins.

Lowest yearly sunshine—1954—1241 hours 48 mins.

SHADE TEMPERATURE °F

1959	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Highest Max.	Date	Lowest Min.	Date
January	39·3	30·0	50	19th	18	17th
February	43·5	35·9	57	27th	28	2nd, 3rd
March	50·9	39·9	59	24th	32	13th
April	54·0	42·8	68	15th	35	19th
May	64·5	49·1	78	10th	37	5th
June	65·2	53·3	76	20th	48	6th
July	67·6	56·0	78	4th	48	15th
August	69·4	57·0	85	20th	47	17th, 29th, 31st
September	67·4	52·0	77	12th	38	27th
October	62·1	50·3	77	3rd	33	29th
November	49·8	42·6	57	2nd	31	12th
December	46·4	40·3	51	31st	36	22nd
Year	56·7	45·8	85	20th Aug.	18	17th Jan.

NOTES.—Recorded highest temperature—89°F
on 20th July, 1901, 29th July, 1948, and 6th June, 1950.
Recorded lowest temperature—8°F. on 26th January, 1945.

RAINFALL (In inches and hundredths)

(Height above sea level—O.D. 27·96ft.)

1959	Total amount inches	Days of rain ·01 in. or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date
January	2·44	14	·71	21st
February	1·34	11	·32	14th, 15th
March	2·05	16	·42	14th
April	2·70	16	·54	17th
May	2·02	11	1·04	10th
June	4·22	15	1·06	4th
July	3·68	13	·87	17th
August	·33	4	·20	13th
September	·60	3	·54	21st
October	3·77	14	·92	26th
November	4·17	24	·80	25th
December	7·79	25	·96	8th
Year	35·11	166	1·06	4th June

NOTES.—Highest rainfall ever recorded in 24 hours—3·72" on
15th August, 1916; 2·52" fell on 9th October, 1941
Highest yearly rainfall — 56·73", 1928.
Lowest yearly rainfall — 27·07", 1941.

CLOUD		WIND (Measured by Beaufort Scale)		
1959		Mean amount 0—10	Mean force of wind 0—12	Gale force 7 or over
January	...	5.42	1.42	—
February	...	7.21	1.79	—
March	...	6.32	2.19	—
April	...	5.66	1.93	1
May	...	4.71	1.94	—
June	...	5.63	2.03	—
July	...	5.48	1.52	—
August	...	5.03	1.84	—
September	...	4.47	1.53	—
October	...	5.58	2.48	—
November	...	6.50	2.10	—
December	...	6.87	2.42	1
Year	...	5.74	1.93	2

		WIND DIRECTION							
1959		S	SW	SE	W	NW	N	NE	E
January	...	1	3	1	2	4	1	14	5
February	...	6	5	3	1	3	—	6	4
March	...	2	7	7	4	—	—	5	6
April	...	5	7	3	1	5	—	7	2
May	...	1	1	4	—	7	3	12	3
June	...	2	6	3	6	5	2	5	1
July	...	4	6	1	3	8	3	6	—
August	...	3	4	2	5	9	1	6	1
September	...	3	1	1	2	3	4	15	1
October	...	4	2	3	5	3	2	12	—
November	...	7	8	3	3	—	—	7	2
December	...	9	6	3	5	1	1	3	1
		47	56	34	37	48	17	98	28

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

1960

From readings taken at the Super Swimming Stadium,
Morecambe & Heysham.

During the year 1960, Meteorological work continued as in previous years, readings being taken at 09.00 hours, 10.00 hours and 17.00 hours in Summer and 09.00 hours and 18.00 hours in Winter G.M.T.

Monthly reports are sent to the Meteorological office.

Morning and evening Code Weather telegrams are sent to the Air Ministry.

Reports sent weekly to Morecambe Visitor, and Morecambe Guardian. Daily readings are available to the Press and public.

A daily weather report is exhibited during the Summer at the Information Bureau.

The year 1960 was not favourable to outside activities. Total sunshine 1415 hours 42 minutes, against 1602 hours in 1959. The best month for sunshine was June with 245 hours 42 minutes, and the best day June 20th, when 15 hours 42 minutes was recorded.

Rainfall was correspondingly high, 47.10 inches as against 35.11 inches in 1959. Number of days of rain being 199 inches in 1960, and 166 in 1959. July and August were very wet months with 5.71 inches and 5.25 inches respectively. August 1959 only had .33 inches.

Temperatures kept much to normal, highest temperature occurring on 22nd June, with 84° F., the lowest in December of 23° F.

The greatest number of winds came from the NE,—99, next 56 from the E. Cloud on the average covered 6.05 of the sky during the whole year — (the entire sky being represented by 8).

Summarising, the year 1960 was not a good year, unfavourable to outside entertainment and general holiday activity, largely due to the rain at the wrong time of the day and lack of sunshine.

G. C. COOPER,
Meteorological Officer

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (millibars)

1950		Mean of the Month	Highest Reading	Date	Lowest Reading	Date
January	... ..	1041.59	1032.0	6th	989.5	19th
February	... ..	1005.06	1043.9	7th	985.9	18th
March	... ..	1010.88	1029.2	20th	993.1	14th
April	... ..	1017.68	1033.9	2nd	996.4	10th
May	... ..	1017.57	1029.8	29th	1006.1	13th
June	... ..	1016.49	1027.2	27th	996.9	9th
July	... ..	1006.79	1021.6	20th	992.0	6th
August	... ..	1009.10	1017.8	2nd	993.6	25th
September	... ..	1012.58	1027.2	24th	994.2	15th
October	... ..	1003.36	1023.9	15th	992.8	21st
November	... ..	998.05	1021.0	7th	971.6	2nd
December	... ..	1004.30	1022.4	16th	979.7	4th
Year	... ..	1011.95	1043.9	7th Feb.	971.6	2nd Nov.

SUNSHINE (Recorded by Campbell-Stokes Instrument)

1960		Total Sunshine h. m.	Greatest daily amount of sun h. m.	Date	Days on which sun shone	Sunless days
January	... ..	29.48	4.30	26th	17	14
February	... ..	81.48	9.24	17th	21	8
March	... ..	90.54	10.24	24th	25	6
April	... ..	164.12	12.54	17th	26	4
May	... ..	207.30	15.12	24th	27	4
June	... ..	245.42	15.42	20th	30	0
July	... ..	151.36	14. 6	20th	29	2
August	... ..	174.24	14. 0	8th	27	4
September	... ..	126.48	10.24	20th	25	5
October	... ..	63. 0	8.36	4th	21	10
November	... ..	45. 0	6.42	6th	18	12
December	... ..	35. 0	4.18	14th	18	13
Year	... ..	1415.42	15.42	20th	284	82

Average daily—3 hours 53 minutes.

NOTES.—Record for 1 day—16 hours 12 minutes. 22nd June, 1937.

Highest yearly sunshine—1911—1999 hours 40 minutes.

Lowest yearly sunshine—1954—1241 hours 48 minutes.

SHADE TEMPERATURE °F

1960	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Highest Max.	Date	Lowest Min.	Date
January	44·2	35·4	54	22nd	28	8th, 10th, 17th
February	43·9	32·7	59	29th	24	17th
March	48·9	37·7	61	24th	32	9th
April	54·2	42·8	59	5th	36	30th
May	62·1	49·5	74	16th	40	2nd
June	69·4	54·2	84	22nd	48	14th, 29th, 30th
July	64·1	49·3	67	19th, 20th	44	6th, 7th
August	65·1	47·9	71	5th	41	15th
September	61·5	47·1	67	11th	41	6th
October	56·4	48·2	65	6th	31	13th
November	49·1	40·5	59	1st	31	19th
December	43·2	34·8	51	2nd, 3rd	23	13th
Year ...	55·2	43·4	84	22nd June	23	13th December

NOTES.—Recorded highest temperature—89°F
on 20th July, 1901, 29th July, 1948, and 6th June, 1950.
Recorded lowest temperature—8°F. on 26th January, 1945.

RAINFALL (In inches and hundredths)

(Height above sea level—O.D.27·96ft.)

1960	Total amount inches	Days of rain ·01 in. or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date
January	5·64	14	·98	30th
February	3·48	17	·69	2nd
March	1·46	12	·47	1st
April	3·12	16	·81	12th
May	2·18	11	·72	12th
June	1·24	8	·36	7th
July	5·71	21	1·01	13th
August	5·25	22	·89	29th
September	3·82	18	·56	14th
October	2·96	15	·82	17th
November	7·74	25	·72	1st
December	4·50	20	·92	3rd
Year	47·10	199	1·01	13th July

NOTES.—Highest rainfall ever recorded in 24 hours—3·72 inches on
15th August, 1916; 2·52 inches fell on 9th October, 1941.

Highest yearly rainfall — 56·73 inches, 1928.

Lowest yearly rainfall — 27·07 inches, 1941.

CLOUD		WIND		
		(Measured by Beaufort Scale)		
1960		Mean amount 0—10	Mean force of wind 0—12	Gale force 7 or over
January	... ..	6.74	1.52	—
February	... ..	6.44	3.20	1
March	... ..	6.38	2.35	—
April	... ..	5.83	2.03	—
May	... ..	5.35	1.42	—
June	... ..	5.00	2.13	1
July	... ..	6.19	2.03	—
August	... ..	5.51	1.32	—
September	... ..	6.10	1.36	—
October	... ..	6.03	1.71	—
November	... ..	6.60	2.06	1
December	... ..	6.41	1.83	—
Year	... ..	6.05	1.99	3

WIND DIRECTION									
1960		S	SW	SE	W	NW	N	NE	E
January	... ..	3	3	2	2	7	1	9	4
February	... ..	3	3	5	3	2	3	9	1
March	... ..	3	1	5	1	—	—	3	18
April	... ..	2	5	—	5	2	1	7	8
May	... ..	2	4	1	1	2	2	13	6
June	... ..	—	7	1	5	3	2	10	2
July	... ..	4	6	1	8	5	1	4	2
August	... ..	3	5	1	2	4	—	10	6
September	... ..	4	5	2	6	2	2	7	2
October	3	—	5	2	2	1	13	5
November	3	6	11	1	2	—	7	—
December	2	6	5	6	3	—	7	2
Year	32	51	39	42	34	13	99	56

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